THE ENGLISH SCHOOLE-MASTER:

Teaching all his Schollers, of what age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our *English-tongue, that hath euer yet beene knowne or Published by any.*

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any vnskilfull person may easily both vnderstand any hard English words, which they shall in the Scriptures, Sermons, *or elsewhere heare or reade: and also be made able to vse the same* aptly themselues; and generally, what soeuer is necessarie to bee knowne for English speech: so that hee which hath this Booke *onely, needeth to buy no other to make him fit, from his Letters vnto the Grammar-Schoole, for an Apprentise, or any other* his priuate vse, so farre as concerneth English. And therefore is made not onely for Children (though the first Booke bee meere childish for them) but also for all other, especially that are ignorant in the *Latine-tongue.*

In the next Page the Schoole-Master hangeth forth his *Table to the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the chiefe commodities of his Profession.*

Deuised for thy sake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Maſter of the Free-Schoole in *Bury St.* EDMOND.

Peruſed and approued by publike Authoritie, and now the Eighteenth time imprinted, with certaine Copies to Write by, at the end of this Booke added.

LONDON,
Printed for the Company of Stationers.
1630.

ENGLISH

☞ The Schoole-maſter his Profeſſion.

I Profeſſe to teach thee that art vtterly ignorant, to Reade perfectly, to Write truely, and with iudgement to vnderſtand the reaſon of our Engliſh-tongue with great expedition, eaſe and pleaſure.

I will teach thee that art vnperfect in eyther of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great eaſe.

I vndertake to teach all my Schollers, that ſhall be trained vp for any Grammar Schoole, that they ſhall neuer erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truely pronounced: Which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring vnto Schoole-maſters, they beſt know: and the ſame profit doe I offer to all other, both *Men*, and *Women*, that now for want hereof, are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends: for which I haue heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all Schoole-maſters of the Engliſh-tongue, that they ſhall not onely teach their Schollers with great perfection, but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach a hundred Schollers ſooner, than before they could teach fortie.

I hope, by this plaine and ſhort kind of teaching, to incourage many to read, that neuer otherwiſe would haue learned. And ſo more knowledge will bee brought into this Land, and moe Bookes bought than otherwiſe would haue beene.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort, of much charge that they haue beene at, in maintaining their children long at Schoole, and in buying many Bookes.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficulty, and vncertainty, ſhall by mee plainly ſee and vnderſtand thoſe things which they haue thought hard.

I doe teach thee the firſt part of *Arithmeticke*, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoyned, all learners shall so frame and tune their voyces, as that they shall truely and naturally pronounce any kind of stile, eyther in prose or verse.

By the same practice, Children shall learne in a Catechisme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue, and ciuill behauiour.

I haue made a parts of a briefe Chronologie for practice of reading hard Words, wherein also thou shalt bee much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories: and a Grammer Scholler learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and Latine, lined, and when the principall Histories in them were done.

I haue set downe a Table, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other with the interpretation thereof, by a plaine English word: whereby Children shall bee prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammer Schoole, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any Word in this Booke, not before expounded, seeke the Table.

If I may bee generally receiued, I shall cause one vniforme manner of Teaching: a thing which as it hath brought much profit vnto the Latine tongue, so would it doe to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I haue giuen thee such Examples for faire Writing, whereby in euery Schoole all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldome finde in England,) they alone will cost thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to bee further satisfied, for the performance of these things; reade the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Booke, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The

The Preface for directions to the Reader.

OTher men in their writings (gentle Reader) may iustly vse such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler, but I am enforced of necessity to effect that plaine rudenesse, which may fit the capacitie of those persons with whom I haue to deale. The learneder sort are able to vnderstand my purpose and to teach this Treatise without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the vnskilfull, which desire to make vse of it, for their owne priuate benefit; and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weauers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such other, as haue vndertaken the charge of teaching others; giue me leaue therefore (I beseech thee) to speake plainely and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreate thee to giue diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver vnto thee; I seeke nothing by thee, but thy owne pleasure, ease, & profit, & the good of the schollers, If peraduenture for 2, or 3. dayes at the first it may seeme somewhat hard or strange vnto thee, yet bee not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take diligent paines in it but 4. dayes, thou shalt learne many very profitable things that thou neuer knewest; yea thou shalt know more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit than any other, not following this order, teacheth; & thou maist sit on thy shop boord, at thy Loomes, or at thy needle, and neuer hinder thy worke to heare thy Schollers, after thou hast once made this little booke familiar to thee. The practise and order of study, I know is a stranger vnto thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not ouer any one word, before thou well vnderstandest it. If thou canst not find out the meaning, and true vse of any rule or word, and hauing none present to helpe thee, make a marke thereat with thy Pen or Pin, vntill thou meetest with your Minister, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou maist enquire; and doe not thinke it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things as those of thy condition are vsually vnacquainted with: rather assure thy selfe, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reiect; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their foolish ignorance, like *Scoggins* Priest, who because he had vsed his old *Amumpsimus* for these dozen yeares, would not forsake it for the other new *Assumpsimus* though it were neuer so good. Two things generally you must marke for the vse of this Booke: first, the true vnderstanding of it, in the matter: secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be onely a Scholler, then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with farre more ease and pleasure to the learner. And therefore with greater speed than others, vnderstand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learne; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to diuide truly any word of many. For the first, I haue disposed syllables so in the first Booke, howsoeuer at the first sight they may seeme common, as that thou canst meete none, but either thou hast it there set downe, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can bee propounded vnto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And I haue so begunne with the easiest, proceeding by degrees vnto harder, that they first learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. These syllables knowne, because all words, bee they neuer so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learne, but to diuide them; for which I haue laid downe so easie and certaine Rules (beleeue me that haue tryed) as that thou shalt neuer erre

in any hard word: I doubt not but thine owne experience shall finde this true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Maruell not why in this first booke I haue differed in writing many syllables from the vsuall manner; yea, from my selfe in the rest of the worke: as *templ* without (*e*) *tun* with one (*n*) and *plums*, not *plummes*, &c. My reason is, I haue put there no more letters than are of absolute necessitie, when in the rest I haue followed custome: yea, often I write the same word diuersly (if it bee vsed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present vse of reading words of one syllable which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou maist haue nothing in the second booke to learne, but onely diuision of words, and other hard obseruations. The titles of the chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would alwayes haue thee diligently read and marke) will make these things more p[illegible] vnto thee.

Also where I vndertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truely pronounced, I must meane it of those words whose writings determined: for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this Land are not agreed as some write *malicious* deriuing it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latine, some *Germaine* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper names, strange words of Art in seuerall Sciences, nor the vnknowne tearmes of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) vnlesse sometimes vpon some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to heare how thou maist with more ease and profit teach a hundred Schollers, than before forty; follow my aduice and I warrant the successe. Let euerie one of thy Schollers (for the best thou hast shalt learne, that heere which hee neuer knew, neither needeth he any other for English) prouide and vse this Booke, then diuide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4. sorts, as thy number is, for moe thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Schollers) & place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardnesse, in one lesson or fourme, as in Grammer Schooles; and so goe thorow thy whole number, not making aboue foure companies at the most: so that thou shalt haue but foure Lectures to heare, though thou hast a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldest heare any fourme, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together: heare two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part; another the next, and so thorough, so that all doe somewhat, and none know when, or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not but thou shalt doe more good vnto twenty in one houre, than before vnto foure in seuerall lessons. For the apposing each other, as I haue directed in the end of the second Booke, emulation and feare of discredit, will make them enuy who shall excell. By this meanes also euerie one in a higher fourme shall be well able to helpe those vnder him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voyce, I haue giuen thee this helpe: I haue added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and other; and for verse, Psalmes and other verses of all the seuerall sorts vsuall: which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any

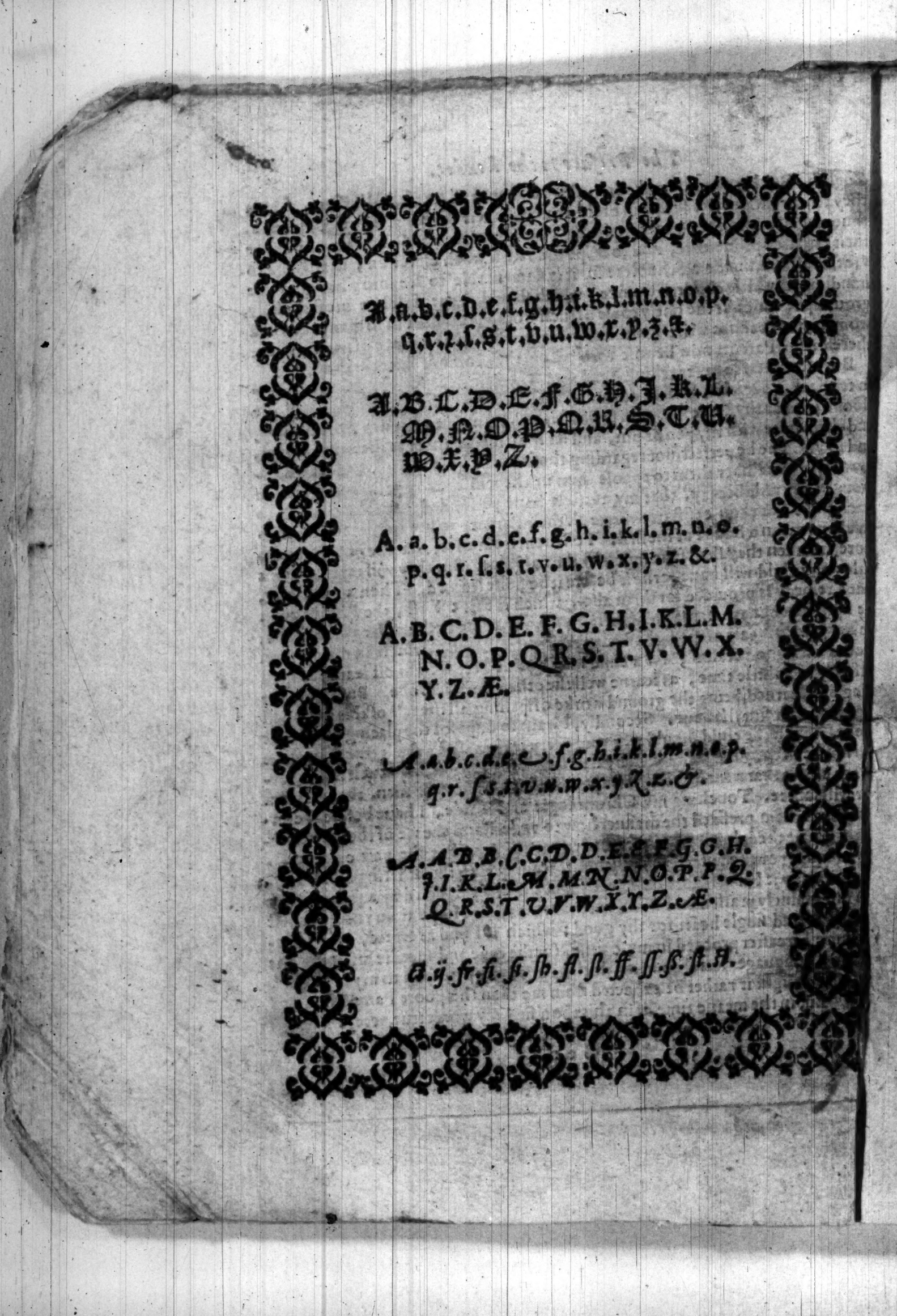
English

Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt vnto all carefull Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repaire vnto the Schooles of ſuch Teachers as are not Grãmarians, to heare their children pronounce, and to helpe ſuch with their direction, that deſire to vſe this Booke in their Schooles: for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at the firſt bee moſt skilfully grounded; which is the onely cauſe of ſuch wofull ignorance in ſo many men and women; that cannot write (without great error) one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let Parents now be wiſe vnto whom they commit their children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradeſmen: If thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, marke diligently the directions giuen in all places of the Booke; and as thy Scholler is in ſaying his leſſon, marke what words he miſſeth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and ſo vntill he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes alſo remember them to appoſe him in them in their appoſitions. But mee thought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons haue perſwaded thee to bee willing to teach this: but thou canſt not moue all their Parents to bee willing to beſtow ſo much mony on a Booke at the firſt. Tell them from mee, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſaue much by the bargaine. But they will reply, that his little yong child will haue torne it before it be halfe learned. Then anſwer him, that a remedy is prouided for them alſo, which is this: Firſt, the Printer vpon the ſighs hereof hath framed his Horn-booke, according to the order of this book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof, which in my opinion hee did with good reaſon; for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learne to ſpell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other Horne booke. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground worke of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I haue ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt booke, that if the child ſhould teare out euery leafe as faſt as he learneth it, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtfull, for euery new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if he be a reaſonable man, that this anſwer will ſuffice. Touching my Chronologie and Table, I haue before the entrance into them, prefixed the manner how to vnderſtand the vſe of them, whereto I referre thee, hauing beene already ouer-tedious. For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leauing it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being before ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus haue I ſo plainely prattled and liſped vnto thee, as that I hope thou vnderſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peraduenture hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſie and ſpeedie attaining the learned Languages: an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it rather be expected from me than this poore Pamphlet.

But in the meane time, if in this thou find my words true, accept my good will, and giue glory to

GOD.



A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.
q.r.ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.
M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.
W.X.Y.Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o.
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A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H, I. K. L. M.
N. O. P. Q R. S. T. V. W. X.
Y. Z. Æ.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p.
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A. A B. B. C. C. D. D. E. & F. G. G. H.
I. I. K. L. M. M. N. N. O. P. P. Q.
Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. Æ.

ä. ö. fr. fi. ff. ſh. ft. ſt. ff. ffi. ffl. ft. ſt.

The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Chap. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not bee taught the Scholler, but onely direct the Teachers.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
	Ad	ed	id	od	ud
	Af	ef	if	of	uf
	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
	Ah	eh	**	oh	**
	Al	el	il	ol	ul
	Am	em	im	om	um
	An	en	in	on	un
	Ap	ep	ip	op	up
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur
	At	et	it	ot	ut
	Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
	Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
	As	es	is	os	us
	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz
Diphthongs.	Ai	ei	*	oi	*
	Ay	ey	*	oy	*
	Au	eu	*	ou	*
	Aw	ew	*	ow	*
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur

If you doe ill, fy on vs all:

Ah, is it so? hee is my foe.
Woe be to me, if I doe so.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
	Da	de	di	do	du
	Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
	Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
	Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
	La	le	li	lo	lu
	Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
	Na	ne	ni	no	nu
	Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
	Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
	Ta	te	ti	to	tu
	Ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
	Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
	Sa	se	si	so	su
	Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
	Ja	ie	ji	io	iu
	Va	ve	vi	vo	vu
	Wa	we	wi	wo	**
	Qua	que	qui	quo	**

Vp, go on: loe I see a py.
So it is, if I doe lye,
Woe is me, oh I dye.
Ye see in me, no lye to be

When your Scholler hath perfectly learned his Letters, teach him to know his vowels: and after two or three dayes when hee is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the Margent; neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before hee be perfect in the old.

C, before *a*, *o*, *u*, like (*k*) but before *e*, or *i*, like (*s*) if no other letter come betweene.

Now you may teach your Scholler, that hee can spell nothing without a Vowell.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowell, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

Chap. II.

TEacheth to ioyne the two former sorts of syllables together, I meane (ab and ba.) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three Letters. And here you see, that this and euery new Chapter doth so repeate all that went before, that your Scholler can forget nothing.

Heere you may teach your Scholler to call these words syllables; and that so many letters as wee spell together, wee call a syllable. And you may repeate the first two letters as often as the capacitie of a Child shall require it: And for the more pleasure of the child, I haue vsed such syllables as are vsed for English words.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.
Bo bot bo bon bos bo bor boy.
Bu bud but bug bu bul bu but buz.
Da dad dag da dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop dor dot dow.
Du dug dul du dun.
Fa fal fau far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fen few. Fi fil fin fit.
Fo fog fop for fo for. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hue.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob log lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.
Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nam nay. Ne nel net ne new.

If your Scholler bee ready in the former termes of a vowell, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a Dipthong is, especially those in the former Chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ni ni bib nil nip nit. No nod nor not now.
Nu num nun nut.
Pa pan pas pat paw par pay.
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir.
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rap rar raw ray.
Re red row. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tow.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
* Ca cal cam can cap cat.
Be bet key. Bi kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw, se sel set.
Si sip sir sit, so sob som sop sot sow.
Su sum, su sup.
Ja jar jag jaw. Je jet jow. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van vat. Ve ver.
Wa wag wan was wat way.
We wed wel wet.
Wi wil win. Wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit.

*In these kinde of words of one syllable, we vse onely (c) before (a, o, u) and (k) before (e, and i) and not otherwise, except in fained words, as *Cis* for *Cisse'y*: *Kate* for *Katherine*; as in some proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*.

But we vse (ſ) before any vowels: therefore haue I placed them as you see.

* Boy goe thy way vp to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him: for hee will be but dull, as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I doe but rob him: and so God will vexe me, and may let me goe to hell, if I get but a law-bone of him ill.

* This speech is made onely of the words taught before, where you are not to regard the sence beeing friuolous but onely to teach distinct reading. And this obserue in the rest, making your scholler to read them perfectly, but not the titles of Chapters, nor the Notes in the Margene.

CHAP. III.

SEtting downe onely all those Syllables that are of three letters beginning with two Consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu. | Cha che chi cho chu.
Bra bre bri bro bru. | Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your scholler what Consonants will follow b, and

Let him answer (l) or (r) and so practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect hee is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall finde, when you come to the rules of Division in the second Booke. I call (h) a Consonant here, and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to auoid multitude of Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru.	Sha she shi sho shu.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.	Sla sle sli slo slu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo **.	Sma sme smi smo smu.
Fla fle fli flo flu.	Sna sne sni sno snu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.	Spa spe spi spo spu.
Gla gle gli glo glu.	Sta ste sti sto stu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.	Swa swe swi swo **.
Gra gre gri gro gru.	Squa sque squi squo squu.
Kna kne kni kno knu.	Tha the thi tho thu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.	Tra tre tri tro tru.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.	Twa twe twi two **.
Sca sce sci sco scu.	Wha whe whi who whu.
Ska ske ski sko sku.	Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. IIII.

Although I haue so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I haue schollers in euery fourme, say ouer in part some of that they haue learned, and appose one another, as I haue taught in the first Chapter of the second Booke.

Heere are adioyned the Syllables of the former Chapter, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of those Syllables.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot.
Bza bzag bzan bza bzas bzot bzay. Blu blur.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwell.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flare. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno knor know. Knu knub knung.

pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pray pratt pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
*Sca scab scan scar.
Ske skeg scepskew, ski skil skin skip.
Sco scof scot scul scum.
Sha shed shad shal, shed shel shew.
Sla slab slay slee slew.
Sli slid slip slit, slo slop slow, slu slut.
Sme smel smi smit, smo smot, smu smut.
Sna snag snab snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut.
Spa span spar, spe sped spel spew.
Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur.
Sta stat stag star stay, stem.
Sti stil stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuk stur.
Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swel.
Swi swig swil swim.
Tha than that thaw, the them then they.
Thi thin this, tho thou, thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twy twig, (whal whom.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig wril. Wro wrot.
Squa squab squad squat, squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staff that had a knot on the end, and hit mee a clap on the scull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse my bad pot: and I will pray him that if he shall see mee so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

*I haue placed (c, and k) as in the second Chapter, although you shall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in *skarlet, skul*, yet doe the most exact Writers say *scarlet, scul*: but *Kalender*.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth downe all Syllables of foure Letters beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joyneth them

them like the former Chapter, with like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your Scholler in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose: the first of these is euer (ſ, or th)

Sera ſcre ſeri ſcro ſcru. Skra ſkre ſkri ſkro ſkru. Scla ſcle ſcli ſclo ſclu. Skla ſkle ſkli ſklo ſklu. Shla ſhle ſhli ſhlo ſhlu. Shza ſhze ſhzi ſhzo ſhzu.

ſtra ſtre ſtri ſtro ſtru. ſpla ſple ſpli ſplo ſplu. ſpza ſpze ſpzi ſpzo ſpzu. thza thze thzi thzo thzu. thwa thwe thwi thwo.

Scra ſcrap ſcrat ſkre ſkruſcre ſcrub. (thzub thzug.
Shza shzap, shze shzed shzew, shzi shzig shzil, shzu
Stra ſtrag ſtrau ſtray, ſtre ſtres, ſtri ſtrop ſtrut.
Spla ſplay, ſpli ſplit.
Spza ſpzat, ſpze ſpzed, ſpzi ſpzig.
Thza thzal. Thzo thzot. Thzu thzum.

Make your ſcholler know perfectly these Dipthongs: and vſe him to ſpell the two laſt by their ſound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Aí ail fail quail ſtaí ſtaid bzaí bzain twain, wai wait.
Bza bzau bzaul ſcaul ian laud.
Toi toil boi boil ſpoil. Joi ioin coin hoi hois.
Ou our your out ſtout fou foul ſoul cloud hou hous.
Fée ſæd bléd ſhée ſhæpſée ſæl hæl quéu.
Bo bo book look hook hood ſtood good ſol hol ſtol.

Chap. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three Letters, that can end any word with two conſonants.

The former Chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are for endings which wee call terminations, therefore heere I am enforced to vſe ſyllables that are not words.

Abl ebl obl ubl.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.
Ach ech ich och uch.
{Acl ecl icl ocl ucl / Akl ekl ikl okl ukl}
Adg edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Ald eld ild old uld.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.
Alu elu ilu olu ulu.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Als els ils ols uls.
Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Amb emb imb omb umb.
Amp emp imp omp ump.
Ams ems ims oms ums.
And end ind ond und.
Ang eng ing ong ung.
Ank enk ink onk unk.
Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ans

Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb.
Ard erd ird ord urd.
Arf erf irf orf urf.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt.
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk.
Ast est ist ost ust.
Asp esp isp osp usp.
Aft eft ift oft uft.
Aith eith ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl.
Ats ets its ots uts.

force with rc.

Chap. VII.

ADioyneth the ſyllables of the former Chapter with the firſt of the firſt Chapter, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading as before.

Babab babl. Gagad gadl wzab wzabl ſcrabl.
Peped pedl. Bibib bibl nibl dzi dzibl ſcrt ſcribl.
To tob tobl bobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl ſtu ſtub ſtubl.
Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, ſtab ſtabs.
Me web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs. Tu tubs ſtubs.
*Ri ich rich whi which. Mu uch much ſu ſuch.
La lad lads. ſhad ſhads, ſquads. Be bed beds peds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baſk baſk ſnaſk. Mu muſk ſhuſk ruſk.
Ha haſk haſt craft. De deft cleft.
Bi gif gift lift rift ſi ſift clift.
Lo loſk loſt ſoft. Hu huſk huſt tuft.
La lau laugh. Hi high nigh, plo plou plough, thzo thzough.
Da dag dagl gag pagl wagl dzagl ſtragl.
Bi gigl higl wzi wzig wzigl.
Go gog gogl. ſtru ſtrug ſtrugl.
Ba bal bald ſca ſcau ſcaul ſcould. He hel held geld.
Bi gil gild mil mild pild child wi wild.
Bo bou bould gould hould would ſhould. Cu culd.

* You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will bee more eaſie, which is eſpecially when the word end-th in (ch, gh or ſh) for then they cannot well be diuided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twel twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Pi mil milk ſilk. Yo yol yolk. Yu hul hulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fil film. Yol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln, ſwo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt felt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt.

After (u) we vſe to giue little or no ſound to (b.)

* La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.
Ca m camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shꝛi ſhꝛim ſhꝛimp.
Po pom pomp. Du du m dump. Ju ium rump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams hams. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daunc faunc iaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc ſinc. Da oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land ſand wand. Ben bend lend ſpend ſend.
Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond. Yo houn hound round.
Ya han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring.
Po you yong ſtrong wꝛong. Du dun dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank ſhank.
Li lin link bꝛink pink dꝛink ſhꝛink. Yon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.
Be bea bent lent ment reat weat ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint flint mint ſplint.
Fo fon font wont. Yu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Pi nip nipl.
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Yip hips lips quips.
So ſop ſops tops chops dꝛops ſtrops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſhꝛapt. Ke key kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt ſlipt ſkipt tript ſtript.
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt.
Ye her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lorꝛd worꝛd. Cu cur curd.
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu tur turf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. He ver verg.
Pi pir dirg. Go gorꝛ gorꝛg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark.
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur luck.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern ſtern.
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp.
Ver vers. Wo woꝛs. Cu cur curs purs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart.
Di dir dirt. Foꝛ foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt. Yu hur hurt.
Da daſh da * aſh laſh ra raſh gua guaſh,
Fre freſh. Fi iſh fiſh.
Gu ulh guſh puſh ruſh tuſh bluſh bruſh cruſh.
Ca cas caſk maſk taſk, Des deſk. Yu hus huſk muſk.
Fri friſs friſk wriſk. Yu mus muſt ruſt.
Ga gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp.
Cas caſt faſt haſt laſt taſt vaſt waſt chaſt.
Be bes beſt, ie ieſt neſt reſt weſt yeſt cheſt wreſt.
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos ceſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratl pratl. Re ret retl. Ti titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl.
Ba ath bath ſay ſaith hath lath ath ſaith wraith.
Wi ith with ſith. Do oth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth.
Thru thruſt. Thra thre threſh. Thro throng.
Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth: How rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine owne?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, and a child in the cradle
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My Coine is but ſmall, finde it who ſhall:
For, I know this my ſelfe, it is all but pelfe);
Both cow and calf: you know not yet half.
She doth yeeld me milke, her skin, ſoft as ſilke.
I got, without help, a cat and a whelp;
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt;
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park,

Thus much in haſte, may ſerue for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end, no vaine word to ſpend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in foure Conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice of reading the ſame.

Cat ca caught naught taught.
Ey eight. Yei height weight. Si ſight bzight.
Bou bought ought fought wzought fought.
Ru rug rugl rugis.
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb amble bzamble. Scra ſcramble. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumble mumble ſtumble. Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Punips.
*For (a) heere many put an. Ba *blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench wench wzi wzinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spzen ſpzendle.
Pa man mantl. Spza ſpzan ſpzantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tench. Ni nin ninch. De dep depth.
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt. Stum ſtump.
Ki kind kindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl.
* We may put (c) before (k) not pronounced. An *ankl. Wzi wzinkl ſpzinkl. Un uncle.
Pan mangl tangl ſtrangl wzangle. Pin mingl ſingl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curb curbl.
Ci cir circ cirel.
Far ſard ſardl. Gir girdl. Pu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirel mirel.
Tur turt. Wo woz wozld. Cu cur curld.
Ca caſt caſtl. Wza wzaſt. Tht thiſt thiſtl. Juſt juſtl.
Wa baſh baſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As aſk aſkt. Cla claſ claſp ſlapt.
Words ending in foure conſonants, moſt of them being the plurall number. Ca catch watch ſcratch. Jt itch witch.

Len lougth ſtrougth. Eygh weight weights (Wozlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Turtls.

As I went through the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles; till at length, by the strength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in mine ankle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whilest I am in this world, how to wrangle with such as are too strong, and full of might for me.

The end of the first Booke.

The second Book of the English Schoole-Master.

Wherein are taught plaine and easie Rules how to diuide truely and certainly any long and hard word of many Syllables, with Rules for the true writing of any word.

Chap. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially for words of one Syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Master.

DOe you thinke your selfe sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable, that now we may proceed to teach Rules for the true and easie diuision of any word of many syllables?

I diuide your syllables for you, vntill you haue rules of diuision, and then I leaue you to your rule.

Scholler.

Sir: I doe not well vnderstand what you meane by a syllable?

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions is are fit for children. I make (*h*) a letter for plainnes; which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together: as, in di-ui-si-on, you see are foure syllables.

Schol. How many letters may be in a syllable?

Ma. Any number vnder nine; as, I do say that welsh knight, brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable alone?

Ma. Any of the vowels; a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny e-uill, I-doll, o uer-tur-neth, v-ni ty.

Dipthong. * Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound, is called a Dipthong.

Schol. But Sir, I ſometime finde two vowels to-ge-ther in one ſyl-lable, what ſhall I doe with them.

Ma. Yeu muſt then call them a * Dipthong, which is no-thing elſe but a ſound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Ma. No, * none that are fully ſoun-ded, but theſe: oi, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in ſay, either, coin, raught, eu eu-nuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you finde, you muſt ioyne to-ge-ther, ex-cept in ſome proper names, as in Beer-ſhe-ba, Na-tha-ni-el, ſo in ſee-eth, agree-ing, and ſuch words, where a ſyllable begins with (e or i) is added to a per-fect word en-ding in (e) as ſee, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and ſuch like, make no dipthongs, and therefore may not be ioyned.

For when one is little ſounded, I call them impro-per Dipthongs Ae, Oe, in La-tine words, make a Dip-thong.

Schol. Yet doe I finde ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ioyned to-ge-ther, as in Iames, Ieſus, ioyne, Iudas, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-ſit, vow: I pray you, are they then no dipthongs.

Maſt. No, for i and v, ioy-ned with a vo-well in the be-gin-ning of a ſyl-la-ble, are tur-ned from vo-wels in-to con-ſo-nants, as A-hi-iah.

Conſonant.

Schol. What meane you by a Conſonant?

Maſt. I meane all the other let-ters ex-cept the vo-wels, which can ſpell nothing without one of the vo-wels: as take (e) out of ſtrength, and ſtrngth will ſpell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did euen now ſpell a word, yet is there in it none of the fiue vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often vſed for (i) when it is a vo-well; but when they be Con-ſo-nants, they differ: for (y) is alſo a Con-ſo-nant, when it is ioyned in the beginning of a ſyl-la-ble with a vo-wel, as in yes, you: ſo iet diſ-fe-reth from yet and ſuch like.

Schol. I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you vſed, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not ſounded.

(e) Not ſoun-ded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principall vſes. The firſt and chiefeſt is to draw the ſyl-la-ble long: as he is made, mad.

A ſpill dam. A ſhrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
*Feed vntill thou hast well fed.
You feele not my paine. The waspe is fell.
Ye hid the Ore hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin. My flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir; goe for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the doore.
To; the ball. Tose the woll.
You haue a dot on the nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, the tune of a song.

* In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a Diphthong. Make your Schollers very perfect in these and then you may try them in other like.

Schol. What is the second vse?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this vse, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at the first easily conceiue, I will referre you vnto another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not all, or but little pronounced.

M. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat; nor (e) in George; nor (i) in brief; nor (o) in people: neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set downe afterward, when I haue giuen you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to vse them.

Letters not pronounced.

Chap: II.

By this Chapter, you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in euery word.

Mast. If you diligently obserue these things, you cannot erre in any word of any one syllable: therfore I will proceed in the diuision of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall neuer faile in diuiding the longest or hardest word that euer you shall reade.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure: for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither goe forward nor backward,

ward. And I neuer yet heard that any ſuch rules hath béen euer yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the firſt generall rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this worke.

Ma. Briefly it is this: Marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in ſtreng-th, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which ſeuen words, you haue as many ſyl-la-bles as vowels: and aboue ſeuen ſyl-la-bles, I remember no word.

Maſt. But I find the contrary euen in this rule: for in the words you, haue, brief: are mo vowels than ſyl-la-bles.

Ma. It is well obſerued, therefore you muſt know that you can hardly find a ge-ne-rall rule with-out ſome ex-cep-ti-ons.

Schol. How many ex-cep-ti-ons hath it?

Maſt. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced; as in chiefe, haue, twice: wherein we ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (e) in any of them.

Schol. What is the ſe-cond ex-cep-ti-on?

Ma. The ſecond is, if there be a Dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyl-la-ble.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No: for, I told you before, that (y) before a vowell in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third ex-cep-ti-on?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) haue a-boue one vo-well; as Iames, pre-ſerues, al-waies, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neuer elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Ma. Yes; after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowel, as in quaffe, queen, quick. and ſometime after (g) as in Gualter, language; other wiſe neuer, vnleſſe we ſay, that in words ending in (uen) as Hea-uen, e-uen, are in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truely the longeſt and hardeſt English word that you ſhall find.

Schol.

Schol. I haue al ready with eaſe and cer-tain-ty, learned to know how ma-ny ſyl-la-bles are in a-ny wo3d, ſo ſoone as I ſée it: yet know I not how to diuide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then theſe rules fol-low-ing, and you ſhall neuer faile. The firſt is is, if you ſée two vowels come to-ge-ther, both fully pro-noun-ced, and no Dip-thong, you muſt put the fo3-mer of them in the fo3-mer ſyl-la-ble, and the latter of them to the ſyl-la-ble following, as in tri-al mo-nu-al, ſay-ing, try umph. E phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame con-ſo-nant is dou-bled, they muſt be di-uided in like man-ner, as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon-ne-ceſ-ſi-tie, &c. except when they are néd-leſ-ly dou-bled in wo3ds of the plu-rall number, as in plummet, whipps, hills, cragges, fo3 plums, hils, whips crags.

Schol. What meane you by the plurall number?

Maſt. When na-ming a thing, wée ſpeake of no than one, as one whip, we call the ſin-gu-lar num-ber, becauſe it ſpea-keth but of one; and whips we call the plurall number, be-cauſe it ſpeaketh of mo than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I doe, when I find but one con-ſo-nant be-twixt two vo-wels.

Maſt. a You muſt put the conſonant vnto the vo-well fol-low-ing him, as in o-ver. enough, v-ſed, be-cauſe, re-port, de-li-uer, re-ioy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in ſome compound wo3d.

Schol. What kind of wo3ds be they?

Maſt. When two ſeuerall wo3ds which wée call ſimple wo3ds are joyned together, as in ſaue-gard, two ſyllables, not ſa-ue-gard, thr3é ſyllables, b becauſe it is made o3 com-pounded of two ſeuerall wo3ds, ſaue and gard; ſo where-of, there-in, here-out, vn-e-ven, lame neſſe, wiſely. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſig-nifie nothing, c as (nes) in lame-nes, we call that a deriua-tiue wo3d, and not a wo3d compounded. Alſo (x) is put to the vowell be-fo3e him, as in ox en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is, becauſe d (x) hath the ſound of two con-ſo-nants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

Schol. What if there come two diuers con-ſo-nants be-twixt two vowels.

Ma.

* For the la-ter ſyllable muſt no-be-gin with a vo-wel, except the former end in a vowell. Double conſo-nants.

* The p'urall number I will now leaue di-uiding thoſe ſyllables which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring Schollers to preſent prac-tice.

One Conſo-nant.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a Conſo-nant, except the ſyllable following be-gin with a con-ſonant.

b We call that ſimple, that is not compoun-ded.

c The ſyllable will keepe the ſame letters, as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double con-ſonant.

Two conſo-nants,

Mast. Then if they be such as may, they must be ioyned: for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are Consonants may begin a word, and therefore must be ioyned?

Mast. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the first book, they are set downe together: but because I would haue you very perfect in these letters, I will giue you of euery one an example; as blesse, crew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flam, fret, glasse, grat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slowe, smart, snuf, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how these must be ioyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Marke then diligently there: restore, not thus, res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not thus, rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel dome, trum-pet, lod ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle Consonants must bee diuided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Againe, you may not spell thus: lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three, or moe Consonants,

Schol. Is then the same reason to bee obserued, if there come three or moe Consonants together in the middest of a word?

Ma. Yea, altogether: For as many Consonants as can, must be ioyned, and the rest diuided.

Schol. How many Consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come foure, or mo, they must be diuided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be ioyned?

Ma. They are all set downe in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the first book. But for more plainnesse sake, I will giue euery one of them an example, whereof wee haue an ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, spilt, spring, thrall, twhite.

Schol.

Schol. Giue an example for diuiding of these words, wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serue, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-straine, you may not say co-nstraine, nor cons-traine, const-raine, nor constr-aine, but con-straine, because (st) cannot begin a syllable (str) can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, destruction, ac-know-ledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule must you carefully still-practice, that you may readily giue the reason in all such words, why euery consonant must goe to this syllable rather than to that. But still loke, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-take, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must haue spelled them thus, mi-stake, di-slike, tran-spose, as yee haue learned, because in composition euery word must haue his owne letters, not mingled with other.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derinatiue words thus: speak eth, strength en-ing, otherwise than you haue taught.

Mast. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needlesse oppression on childrens memories:) and that the former rules can bring no inconuenience, in any word, therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you, by this that you haue learned, spel truly certainly, & with judgment, any English word, that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of yeares able to discerne, yet many will not easily beleeue that little children can conceiue them, and make vse of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit. *Object.*

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, and hath easily conceiued these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be vsed, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here vsed are not aboue eight, in all; the most of them I would haue the child learne, while he is learning to spell, in the first booke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules *Answ.*

héere being orderly taught, as is preſcribed, neuer by (the bleſſing of God) doubt of a comfortleſſe ſucceſſe: therefore I wiſh that no man with a preiudicate opinion, doe reiect them, before he hath made good tryall vpon ſome ordinary wits: but would haue all ſuch as teach to reade, that they would make their Schollers as perfect in the rules of theſe three Chapters as may bée, being of the chiefeſt neceſſity and vſe: the other that follow, becauſe ſome of them be more hard, containing onely difference of ſounds of our Engliſh letters and other obſeruations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with vnderſtanding no more of them than he is fit to containe and vſe: yet let him learne to reade them all: for it were granted, that he could vnderſtand none of them, no, nor ſome of the former; yet while he reades them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as faſt, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he vnderſtands, when hée readeth a Chapter in the Bible? Yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainneſſe ſake, than otherwiſe I might, knowing that in practiſing to reade, he loſeth not his labour.

Although theſe three Chapters be of greateſt vſe for Readers, yet let your Scholler diligently reade the reſt. For although he doe not vnderſtand ſome of the rules following at the firſt reading, yet he may at the ſecond.

Chap. IIII.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of thoſe letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, the (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beſide that, it drawеth the ſyllable long, it alſo changeth the ſound of Letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the ſound of theſe letters u, c, g. when any of theſe vowels go before, as au, eu, iu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug. ſo in ag, ig, as in * haue, haue, leu. leue. lou loue, ſo caue, ſaue, ſalue, hiue, thriue: ſo (a) without (e) is ſounded like (k) but ace with (e) like aſe, as in accord: but place, race; ſo lic, lice, truc, truce: alſo ag, age, as ſtag, ſtage, ſo cag cage; ſo hug, huge, deluge, ſo hang, ſtrange, ſtring, fringe, ſo larg, large, in moſt of which (e) doth alſo draw the ſyllable long, as you ſaw in ag,

Here u, with e, hath the ſound of a conſonãt. And (ee) as (ſe) and when ſhort words end in (c) we vſe to adde (k)

ag, age, hug, huge. Where you muſt marke, that the ſound which (g) hath in age, and huge, being long, in ſhort ſyllables is made by putting d, before g, as in badg, trudg. So it is alſo when e, i, or o, come before g, as leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodg; which vowels before g, are neuer long except in leig, fleg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you haue vſed (e) in the end of many words not ſounded, when neither it changeth ſound, nor maketh the ſyllable long: why is that?

Ma. Mée ſée it indeed often, but rather of cuſtome, (as they ſay) for *beautie than of neceſſitie, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bie, by; and after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, ſonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the conſonant, nor vſe ſuch (e) as the Latines ſay, *mel, as, ros*, we mell, as, roſſe, And ſometime we vſe not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll) as in all, fall, ſhall, yea, we vſe (as) longer without (e) than aſſe; with it. Yet ſometime we vſe (e) after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllable long for difference ſake, principally if the end of them be (l) as in cradle, ladle; leaſt they ſhould be pronounced ſhort, like ſaddl, ladl; which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling (dd) as ſaddle. But it is both vnuall and needleſſe to write bibbl, and childd; to make them differ from bible, and child. And ſome pronounce theſe words, blind, find, behind, ſhort: other blinde, finde, behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if we ſhould write after ſome words, it would vtterly ouerthrow the naturall ſound, as if we ſhould write hang with (e) thus hange, we muſt pronounce it like ſtrange, and hence ariſeth the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger, and ſtranger. So words ſounding, as long, ſong; and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they ſhould haue (e) would ſounded like fringe, hinge; as ſwing him in a rope, ſwinge him with a rod, which muſt not be written with (dg) frindg, as ſome thinke, as the former examples ſhew, and theſe words, fringed, hingell, where (d) is neuer written.

*Eſpecially after, and is as in *eſſ.e, argue.*

Whereas ſome would make ſuch words as *able*, two ſyllables, and that *e* in the end, makes *bl*, to be as it were a ſyllable, I can ſee no reaſon for it.

Schol. If this be cuſtome without reaſon, what certainty ſhall I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and eaſie both for our alone Country learners, and for ſtrangers, that certaine rules were

knowne and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lyeth not in vs to reforme, I wiſh you rather to obſerue the beſt, and follow that which we haue, than to labour for innouation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerue for all cuſtomes in the reſt.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promiſed me to ſet downe thoſe words which haue other letters beſides (c) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them downe, or elſe giue you rules to know them. Marke them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beautie, abroad, toat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the ſyllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by theſe words, Beaſt, beſt, bread, bed, goad, god, coaſt, coſt; as if you wrote brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diuerſly written: yet we ſay, be-atitude, create, cre-a-tor. &c. but creature; and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoſhabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teco-a, Bo-az.

(a) The joyning of theſe kind of vowels may be called improper dipthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

(e) (i) (e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chief, brief, ſhrieue, grieue, ſiege, Maiſter, their, view, miſchiefe, fierce. frieſe, atchieue, marueil, reliefe, griefe, biere, adiew, interfier, kirchiefe, lieutenant, fruit ſuit, bruiſe, bruit.

(o) (u) (o) In people, ſloud, bloud, yeoman, ieopardy.

(u) In gueſt, guiſe, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, ſinagogue.

(b) (c) (b) In lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, ſticke, rocke, knocke, hucke, lucke. And all alike: for we vſe no ſhort words ending in (e) without (k) ſo in theſe that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may we not ſay that (k) is not pronounced in theſe aſwell as (c)?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our Engliſh words when they be long: as in bake, cake, ſeeke, ſpeake, like, looke, duke: yet theſe that we make ſhort, the Latines make the ſame ſound in (c) as *lac, nec, dic, fic, hoc, duc*, when we ſay, lacke, necke, dick, ſick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, siegme, raigne, soueraigne, Gascoigne. (g)

(h) In Christ, mirth, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholler, eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystall, Rhene. rhenish, rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholy. So in forrayne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheaanath, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell; therefore commonly writ Arkangell. (h)

(gh) Comming together except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite; but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough: other, plou, slou, bou, Thereupon some write burrough, some borrow; but the truest is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) In solemne, hymne. (n)

(p) In Psalme, receipt, accompt. (p)

(s) In Isle. (s)

(t) Is alwaies written, but little sounded before (ch) when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next, before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, smatch, except in rich, which, much; in which, custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Here againe observe, that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should (a) be written in boar, boat, rather than in dore, dote, or (i) in fruite, rather than brute? But to know when to write them, and when not, you shall find all that may breed doubt, set downe in the table at the end of the booke, where you may aske councell as your doubts shall arise, and not for those sorts onely, but for any other hard or doubtfull word not mentioned before in this booke.

In such rules of writing, you must not onely vnderstand the first originall word but all derivations rising from them.

Schol. You told me, you would observe something more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred it is this: words ending in (es) are most of the plurall number, and are made of the singular by adding (s) for where it is not needfull to vse (e) in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to vse es in the plurall,

Note that e long sounded, as in *Se* not as *Sea*, is alwayes written with *ea*.

Words of the plural number

plurall, as in iewels, ingines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in (w) put for (u) as in flies pies, toes, crowes. Therfore shall you find hands, things, words, more vsuall in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes; wh (e) although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures: and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse though vsuall, vnlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the sound of the latine word *sons*.

Schol. Are there then neuer more syllables in the plurall number, than in the singular.

Mast. Yes sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, gd, dg, s, or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for the mouth, and gages for a Vessell. Note also, that if the singular number end in (f) it is turned in the plurall into (u) as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wiues, kniues, calues.

Schol. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es?

Ma. No, for we may say lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine: and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile, twenty mile, or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obseruations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholler.

What is the first thing next to be learned?

(e and o) You shall finde some word written with (e) and (o) single, when they should be written with the diphthongs, ee, oo, as he, be, me, she, do, mother, for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c. but *thee when we speake vnto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph. is as much as (f) and is vsed onely in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue, as in Physicke, Prophet, Philip, Phenice: for the rest loke the Table.

*Which Grāmarians call the second person ph.

Thirdly some letters beside those before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the same sound: as ch is commonly sounded:

sounded: as in these words, thanke, theefe, third, throt, thump: except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of moe than one ſyllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing; as father, breathed, breatheſt, batheſt, ſeething. (th) Like (ϑ) the Greeke (th) which only Schollers vnderſtand.

Alſo (g) when (e) or (i) follow, brings great hardneſſe to our learners and ſtrangers, being diuerſly ſounded: (ge) moſt often ſoundeth as (ie) as in * agent, gorget, gentle, gentile, except in these words, together, get, bragger, targer, burgen, geſſe, gled, gow, gnawes, viniger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, ſugar. And (g) as (ij) as in grant, ginger, clergy, imagin, &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, giley, gimlet, ginni-hen, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon: and deriuatiues ending in ger, gec, geth, geſt, ging; which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeſt, hanging. Some men thinke that these words might be thus differently written: a childes gig, a Scottiſh jig, the gill of a fiſh, and a jill of wine. But our Engliſh tongue will hardly beare (ij) in one ſyllable: Therefore to be ſure when to write (g) and when (i) know that the ſound (gi) is alwayes written with (g) and write (ie) alway with (i) ſauing in those words that you ſhall finde written with (g) in the Table. But our Engliſh proper names are written as it pleaſeth the Painter, or as men haue receiued them by tradition; otherwiſe, why ſhould Iermine be written otherwiſe than the firſt ſyllable in Germane; or leſſe, rather than Geſſe? and this I take to be the reaſon, why Gifford is diuerſly pronounced and made two different names, which is moſt like to be at the firſt but one; yea, I haue knowne two naturall Brethren, both learned to write their owne names differently. The first ſort are ſounded like the latine (g) the other like Greek (γ) (gi, and ge)

Moreouer (ti) before (on) is pronounced as (ſi) as in redemption: except ſ or x goe before i, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian; except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowell, is added to a perfect word ending in (ti) as if (ing) be added to pitty, or eſt to lofty, it is pittying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue, for true writing,

Ce, ſe, ci, ſi. writing, is to diſcerne when to write (ce or ſe, ci or ſi) or both as ſcience: therefore many words that are meerely Engliſh, are almoſt left indifferent: as ſome write fauſſet ſome fauſet, other faucet: ſo pincers, or pinſers: bullace, or bullaſſe, ſome bulleis: ſo Siſſers, or ciſers, but exactly it is ſciſſers. But becauſe the moſt are written with ſ, as ſeat, ſerue, ſide, ſicke, &c. therefore you may write (ſ) before (e and i) except with thoſe words that are written with (c) in the Table, or any other made of them by * deriuation or compoſition; as if you know how to write Cite, you muſt ſo write incite, citation, incitation, and ſo in other. Note, that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are vſually written with (c) ſo it is after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in eaſe, baſe, chaſe, or when (ſ) is ſounded like (z) * as amaſe: words beginning with *trans*, be alwayes written with (ſ) and *circum*, with (c) as transferre, circumſtance. For other exceptions, ſee the Table.

* That is, by adding ſomething to the beginning or end.

(ſ) Often like (z) as brazier.

Ci, ſi, ti, xi. But to know when to write ci, ſi, ti, xi, before (on) marke that ci, and xi, are ſeldome, as ſuſpicion, complexion, ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, ciſion, curſion, feſſion, ſuſion, greſſion, henſion, luſion, miſsion, paſsion, preſsion, pulſion, riſion, ſeſsion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. but for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What elſe is there to be obſerued?

Diuerſe writing of the ſame ſound. Ma. That diuers other words of the ſame pronunciation, by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writing, as the reigne of a Prince, the reine of a bridle, & the raine falleth.
Two men came to me. Their minds are there.
Wait on me, and ſell it by weight.
Nay, not ſo, the horſe doth neigh.
The Sunne ſhineth, my Sonne cryeth.
Stand ſtill here, that you may heare.
A true Prophet, bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Mill-wright cannot write.
Some men haue a great ſumme of money.

(o) Before (m) or (n)

* The proper name is written, Som: or Soame.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, nomber, cuſtome, * ſome, ſonne, &c.

Some,

Sometimes the ſame writing is diuerſly ſounded, as (ſ) ſounded like (z) as we vſe this vſe. And when that (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or conſonant, as Ichoi-dah, or Icho-jadah.

The ſame writing of a diuers ſound.

Sometime we ſhall haue a word diuerſly written in ỹ ſame ſence, as (w) is written for (u) as in browne, broune; but eſpecially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſée no reaſon why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nou, hou, that ſo to make a difference betwéene theſe words, to bow a bow, or ſow for the ſow, we might write to bou a bou, to ſou for the ſou, and ſo out and ought, and ſuch like.

The ſame writing in a diuerſe ſenſe.

Sometime we vſe the ſame writing and ſound in words, differing in ſignification, as the * hart of the Hart panteth.

* Which ſome write heart.

As fowle tanſly ouer a foule way.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammer.

The right eare: Eare thy Land for an eare of corne.

My brother May, may liue till May.

Sometimes a word is diuerſly written and ſounded in the ſame ſence, as many beginning with (in) intent informe, or entenc, enforme, ſo bottell, bottle; yerke, or ierke, jaile, or Gaole. To words ending in (i) as monie, iournie, tanſie. or money, iourney, tanſey. So words ending in (or) ſhort may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Diuers ſound and writing in the ſame ſenſe.

(or)

Further you muſt mark, that words of moe than one ſyllable, ending in this ſound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, friuolous. But words of one ſyllable, thus, us, truſſe.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them bée borrowed. The beſt helpe is derination; for we write publike, becauſe we ſay publication: for (c) and (k) here be both one, ſo (Rhetoricke, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

(like que) Write ſound that end in (cus in Latin, as *publicus*, with (k) publike; and thoſe that end in (quus) as *obliquus*, with (que) oblique, but traffique, becauſe it is French.

The laſt thing I would haue you to marke; touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the ſwell, wherein almoſt ſo many men, ſo many minds; ſome will haue it before certaine letters, other when it commeth in a diphthong, but more reaſon they haue which write it

(y)

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sound sharpe, as in deny. But I thinke naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as hypocrite, myrth, mysticall, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the vsuall custome.

Schol. But Sir, I read a litle before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps. might begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will some make you a scholler: The answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they ioyne consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomeus*, *Rhodus*, *Etenes*, signifying the foure fore-teeth, *pnuma* a spirit or breath, *cnicus*, bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we haue many terminations in proper names: and latine words that are not vsuall in English, as *fons*, *arms*, *falx*, *arx*; in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the latines we vse also in Latine *Stlata*, not vsed in English: we vse also contract words in English, as hanged for hanged.

Sch. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Accent vsually omitted in our English Prints.

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is, the lifting vp of the voice in one syllable higher than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted vp more.

* The points are thus called (,) a Comma, (:) a Colon, (.) a Period, (?) an Interrogation, ( ) a Parenthesis,

You must obserue also, those which we doe call * points or staues in writing, as this marke (,) like to a small halfe Moon, noteth a small stay; two prickes thus (:) makes a longer stay, and one pricke thus (.) is put for a full stay as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to reade. But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must craue helpe of your Master.

Called breuiations.

You must also know the short kind of writing vsed in some words: as a strike ouer any vowell for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ẏ for the, ẏt for that, ỹ for you, wᵗʰ for with, &c. &c.

&c. for and ſo forth. In written hand there be many other, and ſo a word ending in a vowell, doth loſe it ſometime when the next word begins with a vowell, as thintent for the intent, which exactly ſhould be written thus, * th'intent.

Called *Apoſtrophe's.*

Laſtly, you muſt write the firſt letter of euery proper name, and of the firſt word of euery ſentence and verſe, with thoſe that we call Great and Capitall letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As alſo when we put a letter for a number, as V. for fiue, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D for fiue hundred, M. for a thouſand. Laſtly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords. B. for Byſhop, BB. for Byſhops.

Capitall letters.

Schol. Now I am ſure that I ſhall neuer miſſe in ſpelling, or reading, nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Maſt. I know not what can eaſily deceiue you in writing, vnleſſe it be by imitating the barbarous ſpeech of your Country people, whereof I will giue you a taſt, thereby to giue you an occaſion to take héed, not of theſe only, but of any like. Some people ſpeake thus: The mell ſtandeth on the hell, for the mill ſtandeth on the hill: ſo knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realme, aſeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, ſtomp for ſtamp, ſhip for ſheepe, hafe for halfe, ſample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certaine, cercher for cerchiefe, leaſh for leaſe, hur for her, ſur and ſuſter, for ſir and ſiſter, to ſpat for to ſpit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation & writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) for (u) as feale for veale.

We vſe to put (n) to the words (a my or thy when the next word beginneth with a vowell to auoyd a gaping ſound.

And a nox, a naſſe, my naunt, thy nunckle, for an oxe, aſſe, mine aunt, thine vncle, &c.

Take héed alſo you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as vnitee for vnitie, nor (id) for (ed) as vnitid for vnited, which is Scottiſh: And ſome ignorantly write a cup a wine. for a cup of wine, and other like abſurdities.

Schol. How ſhall I auoide theſe dangers.

Maſt. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then neuer vſe my proper Country termes in writing.

Maſt. Yes, if they be peculiar termes and not corrupting of words, as the Northren man writing to his priuate Neighbour

bour may say, My Lathe standeth néere the kirke garth, for My barne standeth néere the Church-yard. But if hée should write publikely, it is fittest to vse the most knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all, (if you be throughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) vnlesse it be want of more practice, which (although this you haue learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher, yet for your more chéerefull procéeding, I would wish you if (you can conueniently) not to forsake your Master, vntill you haue gone through these exercises following, of which I haue made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your aduice, thanks you for your paines, and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellowes, to sée how wée can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set downe an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to appose one another.

When your Schollers first learne this Chapter, let one reade the questions, and another the answer. When your Schollers appose one the other, let the answerer answer without book.

Iohn. WHo will aduenture his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Robert. I will neuer refuse you nor any in our fourme, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. l,o?

John. Spell of?

Robert. o,f.

John. Spell from?

Robert. f,r,o,m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I meane not so, but when I say write, I meane spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I answer you, p,e,o,p,l,e.

John. What vse hath (o) for you giue it no sound?

Robert.

Robert. True: yet we muſt write it, becauſe it is one of the words we learned, wherein (o) is not pronounced.

John. Are there any moe of them?

Robert. Yea many: I will repeate them if you will.

John. No, that would be ouer-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there bee another vowell in that ſyllable.

John. To what end then ſerueth it?

Robert. We haue learned two principall vſes: one is, it draweth the ſyllable long, as h,a,t, ſpelleth hat, but h,a,t,e is hate.

John. How ſpell you Ieſus?

Robert. I,e,ſ,u,s.

John. How know you that this is not written with g,e?

Rob. Becauſe it is not in the Table at the end of my book: for all that be written with g,e. be there, & our Maſter taught vs that all other of that ſound muſt be written with I,e.

John. How write you Circle?

Robert. S,i,r,c,l,e.

John Nay, now you miſſe: for if you loke but in the Table, you ſhall find, it Circle. Therefore now you muſt appeſe me.

Robert. I confeſſe mine erroꝛ, therefore I will try if I can requite it What ſpelleth b,r,a,n,c,h.

John. Branch.

Robert. Nay but you ſhould put in (u.)

John. That ſkilleth not, for both wayes are vſuall.

Robert. How ſpell you Might?

John. M,i,g,h,t.

Robert. Why put you in (gh) for m,i,t,e, ſpelleth mite?

John. True, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it ſhould haue a little ſound.

Robert. If your ſyllable begin with (b) what conſonants may follow?

John. Onely (l) or (r.)

Robert. Where learne you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the firſt Booke.

Robert. And which will follow (g?)

John. l, n, or r.

Robert. How proue you it?

Iohn. Because g,l,a spels gla,g,n,a,gna,and g,r,a spels gra.

Robert. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Iohn. We haue them before twice set downe; besides, put a vowell vnto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as str, put a, and it spelleth stra; but btra, will spell nothing: they cannot begin a syllable?

Robert. Doth not str, spell stra?

Iohn. It spelleth nothing without a vowell.

Robert. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Iohn. Three.

Robert. How proue you that?

Iohn. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions?

Robert. How diuide you them?

Iohn. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w to a?

Iohn. Because it is one consonant betweene two vowels.

Robert. And why diuide you r, and d?

Iohn. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition?

Iohn. I must marke how many syllables it hath, which I finde to be fiue, then take the first a,d, ad, then take the next, m,o, mo, then put them together, admo; so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so vntill you come to the end.

Robert. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Iohn. I must follow the same order, first write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioyne vnto that ni, admoni, so the rest admoniti, admonition.

Robert. What is the best way to make vs perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Iohn. My Master doth sometime practice vs in harsh counterfeit syllables through all the fiue vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Vrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Make your Scholler read ouer this Dialogue so often vntill he can do it as readily and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without book.

Robert.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowell to spell your syl' lable with, how will you doe to finde it: as if you should write from, and know not whether you shall write it with a or o.

Iohn. I would try with all the vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clarke, when I went to Schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (me thinks) you doe.

Iohn. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say. bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, sounding a bed to lye vpon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree as bude long like rude: for these three vowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many vnskilfull Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance in true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the vnskilfull Teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good Schollers heare their children pronounce these syllables.

Iohn. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa, se, si, so, su, to sa, see, si, so, soo, as if shee had sent me to see her sow, when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Robert. But let mee returne to appose you: how were wee taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants.

Iohn. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, as to obserue how he laboureth to *sound the first syllable of a word: as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before hee can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first Letter, and so of all the other consonants?

* For letters were first deuised according to sound.

Robert. How many wayes may you expresse this sound si?

Iohn. Onely three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is (csi.)

Robert. Now haue you erred as well as I; for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si) and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after euery lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deale with you.

Iohn. Do your worst, I will prouide likewise for you, and neuer giue you ouer, vntill I haue gotten the victory, for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, helpe our memory, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine vs next in that.

Iohn May by your leaue, we shall first read ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the Prefaces, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margents of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall goe no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Booke.

A short Catechisme.

WHat Religion doe you professe?

Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

Acts 11,16 It is the true Profession, beleeuing, and following of

Rom. 10,9,10. those things which are commanded and taught vs by God

Acts.4,12 in the holy Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2,Tim.3,16 The word of God, contained in the Bookes of the Old and

17 New Testament.

Deu.4,35,and 6,4 *Doth this Scripture or Word of God containe in it all points of true religion, and euery thing necessary for the Saluation of a Christian?*

Yea.

Tell me then from this Scripture how many Gods there be?

Ephes.4,6 One.

1, Tim 1,17 *What is God?*

Iohn 4,24

1,Iohn 5,7 An euerlasting Spirit, Immortall, Inuisible, most strong,

Math 3,16,19 and onely wise.

Math.28,19 *How many persons are there?*

1,Iohn 5,7 Three.

Psal.19.1,7,& 29,3,4,5. *Which be they?*

Rom.1,29,& 10,18 The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God knowne?

By his Workes, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World?

* God. * Heb.11,3

Whereof did he create it? Gen.1,1

Of nothing, and that by his word. Gen.1,27.

Who made you? God the Father. 2,Cor.8,6.

How did he create you? Ephes.4,24.

In Holineſſe and Righteouſneſſe. Gen.1,27

Why were you thus created? Rom.11,36

To glorifie God.

Are you able to doe this of your ſelfe?

No.

Why ſo? Rom.3,10,11 12.

Becauſe I am a ſinner. Rom 3,23.

How come you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created? 1,Iohn 1,8,10

By the fall of *Adam*? Rom.5.12,28 29.

What was his ſinne?

Diſobedience againſt God in eating of the forbidden fruit. Gen.3,6

How comes it to paſſe that you are become a ſinner in Adam? Rom.5,18.

Becauſe he was the Father of all Mankinde.

How doe you proue that you are a ſinner?

By the Teſtimonie of mine owne Conſcience, and by the Law of God. Rom.2, 15, & 3,19.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteouſneſſe, commanding good, and forbidding euill: the ſumme whereof is contained in the Commandements. Gal.3.19. Pſal.19,7.

How many be there? Tenne. Exod.34,28

Rehearſe them?

1 Then God ſpake all theſe words and ſaid: I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of *Ægypt*, out of the houſe of bondage: Thou ſhalt haue no other Gods but mee. Exod.20,1.

2 Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelfe any grauen Image, nor the likeneſſe of any thing that is in Heauen aboue, nor in the Earth beneath, nor in the water vnder the Earth; thou ſhalt not bow downe to them, nor worſhip them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and viſit the ſinnes of the Fathers vpon the Children, vnto the third and fourth generation, of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy vnto thouſands to them that loue me, and keepe my Commandements.

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the LORD thy GOD in vaine; for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse, that taketh his name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabbath day; sixe dayes shalt thou labour, and doe all that thou hast to doe, but the seauenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; In it thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou and thy Sonne, and thy Daughter, thy Man-seruant, and thy Maid seruant, thy Cattell, and the stranger that is within thy Gates: for in sixe dayes the Lord made Heauen and Earth, the Sea and all that in them is, and rested the seauenth day; Wherefore the Lord blessed the seauenth day and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy dayes may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

6 Thou shalt doe no Murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit Adulterie.

8 Thou shalt not Steale.

9 Thou shalt not beare false witnesse against thy neighbor.

10 Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not couet thy neighbours wife, nor his Seruant, nor his Maid, nor his oxe, nor his asse, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandement, or Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandements diuided?

Leuit. 19,29 Exod. 21,18 & 34,16 Into two Tables or Parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Foure.

How many of the second?

Sixe.

What doe the Commandements of the first Table teach you?

Matth. 22,37 My duty towards God.

What doe the Commandements of the second Table teach you?

Matth. 22,39 My duty towards my neighbour.

Are you to vse the Commandements as Prayers?

No, because they be no Petitions, but Commandements.

Are you able to keepe them, without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed.

No.

Why?

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2, 3 Rom. 3, 10.

To what end then serueth the Law?

To shew vs our miserie, and to leade vs to Christ, and to be a rule euer after for the well ordering of our liues. Rom. 3, 10. Gal. 3. 24. Prou. 2, 18. Psal. 119. 105.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternall destruction both of body and Soule. Rom. 6, 23

Is there no way to escape it and be saued?

Yes. Acts, 4, 12

How?

By Iesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

The Sonne of God, perfect God and perfect Man. Math. 3, 17

Could there no other meane or person bee found in Heauen or Earth to saue you, but the Sonne of God must doe it? Rom. 9, 5. Esay 9, 6. Heb. 1, 6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must dye for vs; and God cannot dye; therefore he must be Man. Heb. 9, 28

Secondly, hee must ouercome Death, which being onely Man. he could not: therefore he must be also God. Heb. 2, 14. 1. Pet. 1, 19, and 2, 22.

How did he saue vs?

As he was Man perfectly righteous, hee performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the justice of God, for me. And as he was God, he ouercame death, and raised vp his body the third day. Heb. 4, 15. 1. Pet. 1, 24. & 4, 1. 1. Pet. 3, 18. Mat. 25, 46, & 7, 23. Reuel. 22, 1, 5.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?

No: there are a number that shall haue their part in Hell with the Diuell and his Angels. Iohn 3. 16. Gal. 3, 26. Heb. 10, 22

Who are they that shall haue their part in the death of Christ? Rom 4, 20, 2, 5. Iohn, 1, 12.

Onely such as truly beleeue. Acts. 4, 12. 2. Thes. 3, 2.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my saluation in Iesus Christ alone. Phil. 2, 29.

Hath euery man this faith in himselfe? Math 16. 17. Rom. 10, 17.

No: for it is the guift of God, and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God Preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?

By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the vſe of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How ſhall any man know whether hee haue this true and ſauing faith, or no?

1, Cor. 1, 22 By the fruits and markes thereof.

Acts 2, 41 *What be the fruits of faith?*

2, Cor. 4, 13 A hatred of all ſin, a continuall care to pleaſe God in the du-

Ioh. 1, 31, & 6, 27, ties commanded, and vnfained loue to Gods word, and to his

Rehearſe the ſumme of your faith? (people.

1, Pet. 2, 2 I beleeue in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heauen

Acts, 2, 37 and earth, and in Ieſus Chriſt his onely Sonne our Lord, which

Heb. 11, 7 was conceiued by the Holy Ghoſt, borne of the virgin *Mary*,

Pſal. 119, 123 ſuffered vnder *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried;

1, Iohn 3, 14 hee deſcended into Hell, the third day he roſe againe from the dead; he aſcended into Heauen, and ſitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence ſhall he come to judge the quicke and the dead. I beleeue in the Holy Ghoſt, the holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiueneſſe of ſinnes, the reſurrection of the body, and the life euerlaſting. *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The firſt is of God: the ſecond is of the Church.

Let vs now come to the meanes of ſtrengthening of faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and firſt, what is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4, 11 A Sacrament is a Seale and a pledge of thoſe benefits of my Saluation which I receiue by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Math. 28, 19 & 26, 16 Baptiſme and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

1. Cor. 11, 23 The Lord Ieſus.

To what end?

Math. 26, 26 To ſtrengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance:

1, Cor, 11, 23

How

How many things are to be conſidered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The ſigne, and the thing ſignified. Gen.17,11 Rom.4,11

In Baptiſme, which is the ſigne ſignified? Acts, 8.26

Water.

What is the thing ſignified?

The waſhing away of my ſinnes by the bloud of Chriſt. Iohn 3,5

How is your faith ſtrengthened by Baptiſme?

By Baptiſme I am receiued into the family and Congregation of the Lord and am thereby fully aſſured, that both my ſins are forgiuen me, and the puniſhment due to the ſame. Mark.16,16 Acts, 2,23

What doe you profeſſe in Baptiſme?

To dye vnto ſinne, and to liue vnto Righteouſneſſe. Rom.6,3

In the Supper of the Lord, which bee the ſignes that may bee ſeene?

Bread and Wine.

What doe they ſignifie?

The body and bloud of Chriſt. Mat.26,26,27

How is your faith ſtrengthened by the Supper of the Lord? 1,Cor.11,23. 24,25.

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is ſtrengthened, that as I receiue the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine, ſo doth my Soule receiue withall Ieſus Chriſt, with all the benefits of his death, to bee wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Bloud of Chriſt, fleſh, bloud, and bone.

No; the Bread and Wine of their owne nature are not changed. but in vſe they differ from other common Bread and Wine, becauſe they bee approued of the Lord, to be ſignes of the Body and bloud of Chriſt. Gen.17,10,11 Exod.12,11

Why then doth Chriſt ſay; This is my Body?

It is a figuratiue ſpeech vſed in the Scripture; as Circumciſion is called the Couenant: the Lambe is called the Paſſeouer: and yet is not the Couenant, nor the Paſſeouer, but a ſigne of it.

How doe you eate Chriſts Body, and drinke his Bloud.

Spiritually, and by Faith. Iohn 6,63.

Are all perſons without exception, to bee admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are to be not admitted?

1,Cor.11,18 Tit.3,10. Children, Fooles, Madmen. Ignorant persons, knowne Heretiques, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

1,Cor.11,28, 29. He must proue and examine himselfe.

Wherein must he examine himselfe?

First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and specially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

Math.5,23, Rom.12,18. Heb.12.14. Thirdly, whether he be penitent and sorry for his sinnes past, purposing to leaue them, and to liue godly, endeauouring himselfe to be in brotherly loue and charitie with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this Communion in themselues.

Yea.

Who be they?

1.Cor.11,30. 2,Cor.11,30. Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieued for their sinnes past, as Hypocrites, euill men, Church-Papists, priuate enemies to Gods word; and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other helpe you haue to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom.8,26. Iames.1.6. 1,Iohn 5,14. Prayer is a spirituall action of Faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom must you pray?

Psal.50,14.15 To God onely.

In whose name?

Iohn 16,2,3 In the name of Christ.

Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying:

Our

Our Father which art in Heauen, hallowed be thy Name: Thy Kingdome come: Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heauen: Giue vs this day our daily bread. And forgiue vs our treſpaſſes, as we forgiue them that treſpaſſe againſt vs. And lead vs not into temptation. But deliuer vs from euill; for thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for euer. *Amen.* *Math.6,9*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer.

Sixe; Three concerning the glory of God, and three our owne neceſſities.

What are theſe words; Our Father which art in Heauen?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are theſe words: For thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for euer?

The Concluſion of the Prayer. Pſal.116,12,13

What doe you owe to God for all his benefits? Epheſ.5,10.

Thankeſgiuing. Deu.8,3,6&8

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips alone?

No: But I muſt be obedient to his lawes and Commandements: which grace the Lord grant me. *Amen.*

Sundry neceſſary obſeruations of a Chriſtian.

1 THat we keepe a narrow watch ouer our hearts, words and deeds continually. 1,Pet.1,15.

2 That with all care the time bee redeemed, which hath beene idlely, careleſly and vnprofitably ſpent. Epheſ.5,16 Coloſ 4,7,&c 2,3

3 That once in the day at the leaſt, priuate Prayer and meditation be vſed. Luk 14.15 10. Deut.4.9 and 6,7.

4 That care be had to doe and receiue good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched ouer and gouerned. Gen.18,19 Pro.31.27,28. Coloſ 3.1.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world then muſt needs. Heb 13,16. Gal.6,10.

7 That we ſtirre vp our ſelues to liberality to Gods Saints. Coloſ.3.5.

8 That we giue not the leaſt bridle to wandring Luſts and affections. Epheſ.5.3.4. Math.10.24

9 That we prepare our ſelues to beare the Croſſe, by what meanes it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe vs. Dan.9,34. &c 20, Lament 1.2

10 That wee beſtow ſome time, not onely in mourning for our

our owne sinne, but also for the sinnes of the time and age wherein we liue.

1,Cor,1,7 Tit,2,2,16

11 That we looke dayly for the comming of our Lord Iesus Christ, for our deliuerance out of this life.

12 That we vse (as wee shall haue opportunity) at least as wee shall haue necessity, to acquaint our selues with some godly and faithfull person, with whom wee may conferre of our Christian estate, and open our doubts to the quickening vp of Gods graces in vs.

Iam.5,13

Eccles 7,4 Phil.1,23. Reuel.22,24

13 That we obserue the Departure of men out of this life; their mortality, and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how wee must lye in the Graue, and all our glory put off, which will serue to beat downe the pride of life that is in vs.

Deu.11.19,20 Iosh ua 1,8, Psal,1,2 Dan,9,2 Neh.9,38 2,Chro.34,31 1,Pet,1,14

14 That wee read somewhat dayly in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Couenant with the Lord, to striue against all sinne, and especially against the speciall sinnes and corruptions of our hearts and liues, wherein we haue most dishonoured the Lord, and haue raised vp most guiltinesse to our owne Conscience, and that we carefully see our Couenant bee kept and continued.

2,Pet,2,20,21 22.

16 That we marke how sinne dyeth and is weakened in vs; and that wee turne not to our old sinnes againe, but wisely auoyd all occasions to sinne.

Math,18,8 1,Thes 5,22 Reuel.2,4. Iam.1,19. Iam.1.22 Rom.2,13, Eccles.4,17.

17 That wee fall not from our first loue, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word, & all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our liues and conuersations: that wee prepare our selues before we come, and meditate and conferre of that wee heare, eyther by our selues or with others; and so marke our dayly profit in Religion.

Ephes.5,20. Psal,116.12, 17,& 118.15. Phil,4,13. 2,Tim.4,7,8.

18 That wee be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our Faith by taking comfort, and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence, in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

20 Lastly,

20 Lastly, that we make not these holy practises of repentance, common in time, nor vse them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

ALmighty God and most mercifull Father in Iesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before vs our cursed state, in the cleare glasse of thy heauenly Word; so we beseech thee open our eies to see it, & pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy spirit, For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, iustly tainted with the rebellion of our first parents, conceiued in sinne, bondslaues of Satan, necessarily, and yet willingly, seruing diuers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Maiesty, whereby we deserue most iustly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for euer. But blessed bee thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in vs, no not so much as any desire or endeuour to get out of this woefull estate, hast made vs see and feele in what case wee were, and prouide a most soueraigne remedy for vs, euen thy deare and onely begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to vs, not onely kindling in vs a desire to enioy him, but enabling vs by a true and liuely faith to lay hold vpon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the saluation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to ioyne vs to thy Sonne Iesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make vs members of his body, wee humbly pray thee by the same spirit, to renew vs daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts a dayly increase of true faith and repentance, and in our liues a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable vs in all good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serue thee, who hast created and chosen vs, and thy Sonne, who hath redeemed vs from death, and made vs heires of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe vs, with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse and righteousnesse, all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercie thou hast appointed diuers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy graces in vs, and for the confirming and quickning of vs in Christian conuersation, wee humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes vnto vs, and to continue

them among vs, giuing vs grace to vse them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and saluation of our soules, through Iesus Christ; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be giuen all honour and glory for euer. *Amen.*

A thanksgiuing before meate.

O My heauenly Father, I thanke thee through Iesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serue me, and for giuing me leaue to feed on them, now I humbly pray thee to giue me grace moderately and soberly to vse them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others and mine owne comfort in Iesus Christ. *Amen.*

A thanksgiuing after meate.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meate and drinke, and my mind also fitter to doe those things that thou requirest of me: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my dutie, with all cheerefulnesse and good conscience, that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart, word and deede, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ: to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor, glory, and thanksgiuing, now and euer. *Amen.*

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heauenly Father, we thy poore and wretched creatures, giue thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising vs vp from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake to prosper vs this day in our labour and trauell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocations: principally to thy glory; next, to the profit of the Church and Common-weale; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Maisters. Grant, deare Father, that we may cheerefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labors, not as men pleasers, but as seruing thee our God, knowing thee to bee the cheife Master of vs, and that thou seest and beholdest vs with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walke in their vocation; and threatned euerlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours.

we beſeech thee, O heauenly Father, to giue vs the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godly & gladly we may ouercome our labors, and that the tediouſneſſe of this irkeſome labour which thou for our ſinnes haſt powred vpon all mankinde, may ſeeme to vs delectable and ſweete. Fulfill now, O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Sonne our Sauiours ſake; in whoſe Name wee pray as he himſelfe hath taught vs, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Euening.

MOſt mercifull God & tender Father, which beſides thine ineſtimable mercies declared and giuen vnto vs in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of vs by the death of thy deare Son Ieſus Chriſt, in the calling of vs to the knowledge of thy bleſſed Word, in keeping of vs hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious gouerning of vs, and in all things hitherto, for our ſingular wealth & commodity, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for vs, kept vs this day from all dangers both of ſoule and body, giuing vs health, food, apparell, and other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poore and miſerable life, which many other doe want: for theſe, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodneſſe only, and fatherly prouidence, haſt hitherto powred vpon, and doſt preſently powre vpon vs and many other, wee moſt humbly thanke thee, and praiſe thy holy Name: beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darkeneſſe which thou haſt ſent ouer the Earth, ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we haue committed againſt thy holy Commandemēt: and as now we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keepe the ſame this night and for euermore: and whenſoeuer our laſt ſleepe of death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our ioy, through Ieſus Chriſt our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Pſalme.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are vndefiled in their way: and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keepe his teſtimonies, and ſeeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his waies.
4 Thou hast charged that wee should diligently keepe thy Commandements.
5 O that my waies were made so direct, that I might keepe thy Statutes.
6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I haue respect vnto all thy Commandements.
7 I will thanke thee with an vnfained heart: when I shall haue learned the iudgements of thy righteousnesse.
8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake mee not vtterly.

The second Part.

1 WHerewith shall a young man cleanse his way? euen by ruling himselfe after thy Word.
2 With my whole heart haue I sought thee: O let mee not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.
3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart, that I should not sinne against thee.
4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy Statutes.
5 With my lips haue I beene telling of all the iudgements of thy mouth.
6 I haue had as great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of riches.
7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and haue respect vnto thy waies.
8 My delight shall bee in thy Statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Prouerbs, Chap. 4.

1 HEare, O yee children, the instruction of a father, and giue eare to learne vnderstanding.
2 For I doe giue you a good doctrine: therefore forsake ye not my Law.
3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eies of my Mother.
4 When he taught me, & said vnto me. Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandements, & thou shalt liue.
5 Get wisedome, get vnderstanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.
6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee; loue her, and she shall preserue thee.

7 Wise-

7 Wisedome is the beginning: get wisedome therefore, and aboue all possessions, get vnderstanding.

8 Exalt her, and shee will exalt thee: she will bring thee to honour, if thou imbrace her.

9 She shall giue a comely ornament vpon thy head: yea she shall giue thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my sonne, and receiue my words, and the yeeres of thy life shall be many.

11 I haue taught thee in the way of wisedome, and led thee in the paths of righteousnesse.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be strait, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leaue not: keepe her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of euill men.

15 Auoid it, and goe not by it; turne from it, and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe, except they haue done euill, and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more vnto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkenesse: they know not wherein they fall.

20 My sonne, hearken vnto my words, incline thine eare vnto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eies, but keepe them in the middest of thine heart.

22 For they are life vnto those that find them, and health vnto all their flesh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence, for thereout commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eies behold the right, let thine eie lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy waies be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remoue thy foot from euill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read is eare:
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorners chaire:
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight:
And in the law doth exercise
himselfe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the water side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
In her due time and tide.
4 Whose leafe shall neuer fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand:
Euen so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the vngodly men,
they shall be noting so:
But as the dust that from the earth
the wind driues to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in Iudgement stand vpright:
Nor yet the sinners with the iust,
shall come in place or sight.

For why? the way of godly men,
vnto the Lord is knowne:
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be ouerthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteousnesse,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou

Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Haue mercy Lord therefore on mee,
and grant me my requeſt;
For vnto thee vnceſſantly
to cry I will not reſt,

3 O mortall man how long will yee
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander yee in vanity,
and follow after lies?
4 Know ye that good and and godly men
the Lord will take and chuſe:
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sinne not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart
And in your Chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelues conuert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe, I ſay,
And looke that in the liuing Lord
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort craue worldly goods,
and riches doe imbrace:
But Lord grant vs thy countenance,
thy fauour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart,
more ioyfull and more glad,
Then they that of their corne and wine,
full great increaſe haue hane had.

9 In peace therefore lie downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou onely wilt mee, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keepe.

the 50 Psalme.

THe mighty God,
th'eternall hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
He will call and prouoke:
Euen from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt:
2 From toward Sion,
which place liketh him beſt.
God will appeare
in beautie moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come,
before that long time be ſpent.

Deuouring fire
ſhall goe before his face:
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heauens bright,
To iudge his folke
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Goe too,
and now my Saints aſſemble,
My pact they keepe,
their gifts doe not diſſemble

6 The heauens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſſe,
For God is Iudge
of all things, more and leſſe.
7 Heare, my people,
for I will now reueale,
Liſt Iſrael,
I wil thee nought conceale:
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee,
8 For giuing not
all manner offrings to me.

I haue no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy ſtall:
10 For all the Beaſts
are mine within the woods,
On thouſand hils
Cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountaines,
All beaſts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

The 51. Pſalme. The firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
& now with ſpeed ſome pitty take,
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord, for thy great mercies ſake:
2 Waſh me (O Lord) & make me cleane,
from this vniuſt and ſinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow doe conſtraine
me to acknowledge mine exceſſe:
My ſinnes alas doe ſtill remaine
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I haue offended,
and done this euill in thy ſight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy iudgements iuſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceiued in ſinne,
Yea of my mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt loue
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wiſedome from aboue,
thou haſt reueald mee to conuert.

7 If thou with hyſope purge this blot.
I ſhall be clearer then the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe I ſhall paſſe.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch ioy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
and that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpas.

9 Turne back thy face and frowning ire,
for I haue felt enough thy hand,
And purge my ſinnes I thee deſire,
which doe in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breſt
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant Spirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalme.

HAue mercy on vs Lord,
and grant to vs thy grace,
To ſhew to vs doe thou accord,
the brightneſſe of thy face:
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſauing health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame,
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all reioyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

6 Let all the world, O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy name:

O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſſe vs eke withall.

7 God ſhall vs bleſſe, I ſay,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the world alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in feare.

The 104. *Pſalme,*

MY ſoule, praiſe the Lord,
ſpeake good of his Name:
O Lord, our great God,
how doſt thou appeare,
So paſsing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Maieſty
in thee ſhine moſt cleere.

2 With light as a robe,
thou haſt the beclad,
Whereby all the Earth
thy greatneſſe may ſee.
The heauens in ſuch ſort
thou alſo haſt ſpred,
That it to a curtaine
compared may bee.

3 His chamber-beames lie
in cloudes full ſure:
VVhich as his chariots
are made him to beare:
And there with much ſwiftneſſe
his courſe doth endure;
Vpon the wings riding
of wind in the ayre.

4 He maketh his ſpirits
as Heralds to goe:
And lightning to ſerue,
we ſee alſo preſt:
His will to accompliſh,
they runne to and fro,
To ſaue or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He grounded the earth
ſo firmely and faſt,
That it once to moue
none ſhall haue ſuch power.
6 The deepe a faire couering
for it made thou haſt:
Which by his owne nature
the Hils would deuoure.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters doe flie:
And ſo giue due place,
thy Word to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder
ſo fearefull they bee,
That in their great raging
they haſte ſoone away,

8 The mountaines full high,
they then vp aſcend,
If thou doe but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remaine they doe ſtill.

Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall runne,
So as in their rage,

not passe that they can:
For God hath appointed
they shall not returne,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalme.

THe man is blest that God doth feare,
And eke his Law doth loue indeed,
2 His seede on earth God will vpreare,
And blesse such as from him proceed.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousnesse endure shall still.

4 Vnto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble ioy, in darkenesse light,
5 Compassion is in his eies,
And mercy alwaies in his sight:
6 Yea pittie moueth such to lend,
He doth by iustice things expend.

7 And surely such shall neuer faile,
For in remembrance still is hee.
8 No tidings ill can make him quaile.
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firme, his feare is past:
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

10 He did well for the poore prouide,
His righteousnesse shall still remaine:
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked doe disdaine,
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalme.

YE children which doe serue the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea blessed be alwaies his Name,
3 Who from the rising of the Sunne,

Till it returne where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glory we may count,
Aboue the Heauens high to bee.
5 With God the Lord who may cõpare?
Whoſe dwellings in the heauens are,
Of ſuch great power and force is hee.

6 Hee doth abaſe himſelfe, wee know,
Things to behold both here below,
and alſo in the heauens aboue:
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none ſaw,
His onely mercie did him moue:
8 And ſo him ſet in hie degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
That rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with ioy her fruit to reare,
Therefore praiſe yee his holy name.

The 120 Pſalme

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort.
2 Deliuer me, I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,
Thou falſe and flatering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I weene,
No leſſe then Arrowes keene,
Of hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I ſlacke,
Within theſe tents ſo blacke,
Which Kedars are by name:

By whom the flocke Elect,
And all of *Iſaacs* ſect,
are put to open ſhame.

6 VVith them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And ſet a quiet life:
7 But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſſe I was controul'd,
by them that would haue ſtrife.

The 126. Pſalme.

VVHen that the Lord,
again his Sion had forth broght,
From bondage great,
and alſo ſeruitude extreme:
This worke was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought:
So that we were
much like to them that vſe to dreame:
Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew vs ioyfull men.

2 The heathen folke
were forced then to confeſſe,
How that the Lord,
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe.
VVherefore to ioy
wee haue good cauſe as wee begun.
4 O Lord, goe forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to Deſarts
the flowing Riuers ſend.

5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in teares indeed,

A time will come,
when they ſhall reape in mirth and ioy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious ſeede:
For that their foes
full oftentimes did them anoy.
But their returne,
with ioy they ſhall ſure ſee,
Their ſheaues home bring,
and not impaired bee.

The 148. Pſalme.

GIue laud vnto the Lord,
From heauen that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deede and word,
Aboue the ſtarry Skie.
2 And alſo yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Sunne and Moone,
VVhich are both cleere and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye glittering Stars of night.
4 And eke no leſſe.
Yea heauens faire,
And clouds of the ayre,
His laud expreſſe

5 For at his word they were
All formed as wee ſee:
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree:
6 Which he ſet faſt:
To them he made
A Law and trade,
For aye to laſt.

The Schoolemaſter to his Scholer.

MY child & Scholer take good heed,
vnto the words that here are ſet:
And ſee you doe accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt bee beat.

Firſt I command thee God to ſerue,
then to thy parents duty yeeld:
Vnto all men bee courteous,
and mannerly in towne or field.

Your clothes vnbuttoned doe not vſe,
let not your hoſe vngartered bee,
Haue Handkercheife in readineſſe,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not mee.

Loſe not your Bookes, ink-horne, or pen,
nor girdle, garter, hat or band;
Let ſhooes be ty'd, pin ſhirt-band cloſe,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hos'd and ſhoo'd you goe,
or ſlouenly in your array,
Without a girdle, or vntruſt,
then you and I muſt haue a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or ſtrike with knife;
Or laugh, or play vnlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſ-call, or ſweare,
if that you picke, filch, ſteale, or lye,
If you forget a Schollers part,
then muſt you ſure your points vntye.

If to the Schoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame,

Or if you loyter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet, then looke for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behaue thy ſelfe
ſo decently at all aſſaies,
That thou maiſt purchaſe parents loue,
and eke obtaine thy maiſters praiſe.

The firſt part of Arithmeticke, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diuers placing of theſe nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (o) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of theſe ſtand together, in ſo many ſeuerall places they muſt needs ſtand. But marke that thou call that which is next the right hand, the firſt place; and ſo go (as it were) backward, calling the next vnto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place; the next, the third place, and ſo forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: euery following place being greater by tenne times, than that next before; as (5) in the firſt place is but fiue, but in the ſecond place ten times fiue, that is fiue times tenne, which is fifty: in the third place, fiue hundred; in the fourth place, fiue thouſand; and in the fift place, fifty thouſand; and ſo thou mayeſt proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1630 being this preſent yeere from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſixe hundred and thirty. And this number, 5551. being this preſent yeere from the Creation, (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is fiue thouſand, fiue hundred fifty one. But my Booke growing greater than I purpoſed: pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter ſooner than (peraduenture thou maieſt thinke) I promiſed.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr thy better vnderſtanding this briefe *Cronologie* following, I thought good to aduertiſe thee thus much. Thou muſt firſt bee perfect in the numbers aboue, ſo farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I haue diuided the yeeres of the world in the 5 parts called *fiue periods*, which I, for plainneſſe ſake, ſtick not to call Chapters, therefore I begin

gin my account fiue times; beſt anſwering (as I thinke) thy demands, when ſuch a one liued, or ſuch a thing done; for thou commonly moueſt thy queſtion one of theſe fiue waies; either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law giuen? how long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt? as thou thinkeſt it neereſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name thou ſeekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it, looke vpward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhall ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that Chapter. Further I haue ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuers letter, according to the diuerſity of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſticall Story, ſeeke in the *Romane* and *Italica* letter, which thou vſeſt to call the *Latine* Letter; and paſſe ouer thoſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Againe, if thou be a Grammar Scholler, or other, that wouldeſt find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke onely in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing ouer the other. And becauſe I deſire breuity, I haue omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Egypt* *Aſſyria*, &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayeſt eaſily finde by conference with the *Iudges*, and *Kings* of *Iudah*. And note, that (*y*) alone ſtanding by any number ſignifieth (*yeere.*) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore reade them ſo often, vntill thou canſt runne them ouer as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God hauing made the World. & created Adam, *and* Heuah; *their poſterity was borne in theſe yeeres after, as followeth.*

Yeere.	
130	Sheth.
253	Kenoſh.
325	Kenan.
395	Mahalaliel.
560	Iared.
622	Enoch.
687	Methuſalah.
874	Lamech.
1056	Noah.
1556	Iapher.
1558	Shem.
1656	*The Vniuerſall Flood, after which followeth the generation of* Shem.

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Yeere.
2 Arphaxad.
37 Shelah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 *Tower of* Babel *built.*
131 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
292 Haran.
252 Abraham.
436 Ismael.
452 Sodome *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Iacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Leui.
599 Iudah.
600 Dan.
601 Naphtali.
601 Asher.
602 Issacher.
602 Gad.
602 Zebulon.
604 Ioseph.
619 Beniamin.
These twelue were the sonnes of Iacob, *called the twelue* Patriarches *of whom came these* 12. *Tribes of* Israel.
Minerua.
629 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 Iacob *went into* Egypt, *where they were* 215 *yeeres.*

Yeere.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Iob.
Naasson.
Salmon
858 Moses *deliuered the children of Israel out of* Egypt, *then was the Law giuen.*

CHAP.
After the Law giuen.
Phaeton *burnt.*
40 Ioshua *brought the people out of the wilderneſſe into the land of* Canaan, *and raigned* 18. *yeeres.*
41 Iubiles *began.*
58 Othoniel *iudged* Israel 40 *yeeres, whereof* Cushan *the* Aramite *oppreſſed them* 8. *yeeres.*
Rhadamanthus.
80 Boaz *of* Rahab.
98 Ehud *and* Shamgar *iudged* 80 *yeeres; whereof* Eglon *the* Moabite *oppreſſed* 18 *yeeres.*
Teras ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Debora & Barak *iudged* 40 *yeeres, whereof* Iabin *and* Sisera *oppreſſed* 20 *yeeres.*

198 Obed

Yeere.

198 Obed *borne of* Ruth.
218 Gideon *iudged* 40 *yeeres, whereof the* Midianites *oppressed* 7 *yeeres.*
Theseus.
258 Abimelech 3 *y.*
261 Tholay 23 *y.*
284 Iair *iudged* 22 *y. whereof the* Ammonites *and the* Philistims *oppressed* 12 *y.*
Amazons Battell against Thebes.
305 Iesse *father of* Dauid *by* Obed.
311 Ibzan *iudged* 7 *y.*
318 Elon 10 *y.*
Troy destroyed.
329 Abdon *the* Pirathonite 8 *y.*
336 Samson 20 *y.*
In the time of these 6 Iudges, *the* Philistims *oppressed.*
356 Ely *the Priest* 40 *y.*
397 Samuel *and* Saul 40 *y.*
332 **Brutus came into England, if the Story be true.**
437 Dauid *raigned* 40 *y.*
Nathan, Asaph. Heman, *and* Ieduthun *Prophets.*
477 Salomon *raigned* 40 *y. and* 481, *in his fourth yeere, built the Temple before the birth of Christ, about* 916 *y.*

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 *Temple built.*
900 **Hesiod.**

Yeere.

899 Rehoboam *raigned ouer* Iudah 17 *y.*
882 Abijam 3 *y.*
878 Asa 41 *y.*
838 Iehoshaphat 25 *y.*
813 Iehoram 8 *y.*
805 Ahaziah 1 *y.*
804 Athalia 6 *y.*
798 Ioash 40 *y.*
758 Amaziah 29 *y.*
Ionah *prophesieth.*
743 **Rome built by Romulus vpon foure hils, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Erquilinus, Auentinus, and after enlarged by Seruius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hils, Coelius, Viminalis and Quirinalis.**
729 *Kingdome of* Iudah *voyde* 12 *y.*
725 **Sardanapalus.**
718 Azariah 25 *y.*
Kingdome of Israel *voyde* 22 *y.*
700 **Numa Pompilius the second Romane King.**
685 **Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.**
Ioel, Hosea, Amos, & Isaiah *prophesied.*
Tullus Hostilius the third Romane King.
677 Ioatham *ouer* Iudah 15.
Micaiah *also prophesied.*
662 Ahaz 15 *y.*
646 Ezekiah 29 *y.*

 628 Salma-

Yeere.

628 Salmanasar *carried the ten Tribes of* Israel *captiue to* Babel, *from whence they neuer returned. And here the race of the Kings of* Israel *ceased.* Merodach Baladan *beganne to bring the Empire from* Asher *to* Babel.

628 Simonides.
Aristoxenus.
Ancus Martius, the fourth Romane King.
Archilocus, Zaleucus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manasseth 55. *y.*
Ieremy *propheseth.*

610 Sappho: Milo: Stesicorus: Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2. *y.*

560 Iosiah 21. *y.*
Zephaniah and Habbakkuk *prophesie.*

526 Iehoiakim 11. *y.*

526 *Captiuity, wherein* Nebuchadnezzer *carried captiues,* Daniel, *and many other into* Babylon, *beganne the 3. yeere of* Iehoiakim.

Ieremiah *continueth his Prophesie in* Iudah.
Daniel *propheseth in* Babel.

618 Zedekiah 11. *y.*
Ezekiel *propheseth.*

507 Ierusalem *destroyed, and* Ieremiah, *with the remnant of* Iudah *carried into* Egypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheseth.*

Yeere

Ezekiel *continueth his prophesie in* Babel.

501 Consuls, 2 yeerely began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pyndarus, Democritus, Cresus, Heraclitus, Esope, Solon, Thales, 7. Wisemen, Pisistratus.

456 Darius *and* Cyrus *his Son wan* Babylon *frō* Balthazar: *began the Empire of the* Persians, *and gaue leaue for the Iewes to returne and build the Temple.*

454 *Temple began to be built.*
The History of Ezra.
Artashashte, *called of prophane Writers,* Cambyses, *raigned with* Cyrus *his Father.*
The History of Ester.
Ahashuerosh *called* Darius.

440 Hystaspis *diuorced* Vasti, *married* Ester, *hanged* Haman, *and aduanced* Mordecai.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 Darius *of* Persia *called also* Artaxshast, *and of prophane Writers,* Darius Longimanus, *raigned 36 yeeres.*
Haggai *propheseth.*

Za-

Yeere.

Zachariah *prophesieth.*

423 Malachy *the last Prophet.*

425 Nehemiah *his Story, who builded the Walls of* Ierusalem.

397 Battell Peloponesack, for 27 yeres till the Lacedemonians ouercame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Brittain.

386 Themistocles, Aristides Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Artharchus, Euripides. Herodotus, Artabulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristoteles, Demosthenes Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Xenocrates.

344 Warre with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 yeeres.

332 Alexander *the Great, conquered* Persia, *hee intreated the Iewes honourably, & raigned* 12. *yeeres.*

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after

Yeere.

the death of Alexander, *was diuided vnto foure Captaines whereof* Syria *and* Egypt *continued vntill the Empire of the* Romans, *and alwaies vexed the Iewes.*

Now beginneth the Story of the Maccabes.

301 *Two* Decij *in* Rome.

300 Zeno *author of the* Stoiks, Aratus, Demetrius, Phalerius.

228 Ptolomie Philadelphus *caused* 70 *Interpreters to trãslate the Law into Greeke.*

283 Hetruria yeelded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome, two and twenty yeeres.

241 Battell African with Numidia.

237 Iesus Sirach.

236 Nenius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battell of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recouered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third Battell of Carthage, which was in three yeeres vtterly destroyed by Scipio Iunior.

129 Pharises, Saduces, *and* Esses *began their Sects.*

89 Ciuill War in Rome 8. yeeres

Yeere.

yeres betweene Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being yonger, was chosen Captain into Asia to the Battell Mithridaticke.

87 Tigranes King of Armenie.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consull.

52 Britaine entred vpon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar raigned Emperour fiue yéres.

45 Virgil, Horace, Liuy, Ouid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octauius Augustus *Emperour* 56 *yeeres.*

34 Herod *the Great, made King of* Iewry: *after whose death his foure sonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called* Tetrarchs.

See Luke 3.1.

Temple againe sumtuously builded by Herod.

Christ borne in the 42 *yeere of* Augustus *from which beginneth our vsuall account.*

Chap. 5.

After the death of Christ.

16 Tiberius, *Emperour after the birth of Christ* 16. *yeeres.*

33 Christ *crucified.*

33 Stephen *stoned.*

34 Paul *conuerted.*

Yeere.

42 Herod Agrippa, *President in* Iury: *he beheaded* Iames.

42 Matthew *wrot his Gospell.*

44 Iames *beheaded.*

44 Marke *preached in* Egypt.

46 *Luke wrote.*

50 Epistle *to the* Galatians. *written from* Antioch.

53 Epistle *to the* Thessalonians, *from* Athens.

54 Philip *martyred.*

55 1 Epistle *to the* Corinthians *from* Ephesus.

55 1 *To* Timothy *from* Troas

55 *To* Titus *from* Troas.

55 *To* Corinth *from* Philippi

55 Peters *first* Epistle.

56 Peters *second* Epistle.

59 *To the* Rom *from* Corinth

57 Claudius Nero *persecutor,*

59 Epistles *to the* Philippians Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon *from* Rome.

61 Acts *by* Luke *(now as is thought.)*

63 Iames *throwne downe from a Pinnacle.*

69 Epistle *to* Timothie.

69 Paul *martyred at* Rome.

73 Ierusalem *destroyed by* Vespasian *and* Titus.

76 Ignatius *Bishop of* Antioch

83 Domitian *Emperour.*

85 Nicholaitan *Hereticke.*

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Iuuenal, Appian, Appuleius.

93 Iohn

Yeere.	Yeere.
93 Iohn *banished to* Pathmos, *where (as is thought) hee wrote his Gospell, and the Reuelation.*	216 Origen.
97 Iohn *returned from* Pathmos *to* Ephesus.	249 Cyprian.
100 Iohn *dyed.*	289 Constantine *raigned in* England.
114 Pliny *writeth for the Christians.*	307 Eusebius.
133 Galen.	333 Athanasius.
170 Iustinus *dyed a Martyr.*	347 Hillarie.
180 Irenæus *of* Lyons.	347 Gregory Nazianzene.
187 England *receiued the Gospell.*	371 Ambrose *B. of* Millaine.
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.	375 Hieronymus.
210 Tertullian.	409 Chrysostome.
	409 Augustine.
	414 Theodoret.
	500 Gothes *conquered* Italy; *then increased Barbarisme and Papistry.*

Directions for the vnskilfull.

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make vse of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without booke perfectly, to know where euery letter stands, as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table; if with (*t*) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word beginne with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter: and if thou obseruest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Romane, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages. Those with the *Italike* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerely English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word ioyning vnto it, is euer in English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familier English word. But those that haue no word expounding them, are set downe to let thee see their

true writing, where I thought thou mightst otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that haue in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is neuer pronounced, or end in (*isme*) are all Greeke words, as *Hypocrite*, *philosophie*, *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they are Greeke, I meane with some difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to vs through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt and when they came to vs, we coined thē after our fashion, as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*: so *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like must bee obserued for the Latine words: as those that we haue ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine is, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we haue some of them with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discerne them: those with difference are matked with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French is (*accomplir*) & therefore you shall find it by this marke (*): the other haue none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word *brigantine* see *barke*, then those two bee of one signification: and so shalt thou also learne variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that, as to *barke* as a dog, is well knowne: but a *barke*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar; therefore I put downe that. If I should put downe all deriuations, it would be ouer-long; therefore I hope, the diligent Scholler will learne by practise soone from the primatiue or originall: I haue therefore set downe some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many moe From Latine and French, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
abba father.
abbesse, abbatesse mistres of a Nunnery.
abbreuiate shorte.
abbridge see abbreuiate.
abut lye vnto.
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that vseth them.
abet to maintaine.
abominable.
abhorre.
abiect base.
abiure renounce.
abolish make voyd.
abricot * k. fruit.
aboord.
abrogate see abolish.
absolue finish.
absolute perfect.

absolution

abſolution forgiueneſſe.
abſtinence refraining.
abſtract ſee abreuiate.
abſurd fondiſh.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
acceſſe free comming to.
acceſſary partaker.
accident befall.
accomodate fit to.
accompliſh * finiſh.
account * to reckon.
accord * agreement.
accurate cunning.
accrew * grow.
acertaine * make ſure.
atchieue ſee accompliſh.
acorne.
actiue nimble.
actuall in act.
acute witty.
addict giuen to.
adieu farewell.
addreſſe prepare to direct.
adiacent lying to.
adiourne.
adiure make to ſweare.
adminiſter gouerne or ſerue.
admire marueile at.
admirall chiefe by Sea.
admiſsion receiuing.
adopt take for his child.
adore worſhip.
adorne beautifie.
aduerſe contrary.
aduertiſe giue knowledge.
adulation flattery.
adulterate counterfeit.
aduocate atturney.
aduouſon patronage.
aduſtion burning.
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech.
affect earneſtly deſire.
affinity kin by marriage.
affirmatiue auouching.
affiance truſt.
affianced betroathed.
agent doer.
agranate make grieuous.
agility nimbleneſſe.
agony g. heauy paſſion.
alacrity chéerefulneſſe.
alarum a ſound to the battell.
alien a ſtranger.
alienation eſtranging.
alight.
alledge * bring proofe.
alliance kindred or league.
alluſion pointing to.
allude to point to.
aliment nourithment.
almes.
almighty.
alphabet g. order of letters.
altercation debate.
allegory g. ſimiliſude.
allegeance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
ambaſſadour meſſenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition deſire of honour.
ambuſhment priuy traine.
amorous full of loue.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomy g. cutting by.
anathema g. accurſed.

andyron.
anguish griefe.
anchor.
animate encourage.
annuall yearely.
animaduersion noting.
atichriſt againſt Chriſt.
antidate fore-date.
anticipation preuenting.
angle corner.
antickly diſguiſed.
annihilate make voyd.
anceſtour.
annullity, ſee annihilate.
aphoriſme generall rule.
apoſtate a backſlider.
apoſtacie falling away.
amen ſo be it.
apoſtle g. ſee ambaſſadour.
apologie g. defence.
apocalyps g. reuelation.
alpha g. the firſt Greeke letter.
*apothecarie.**
apocrypha g. not of authority.
apparant in ſight.
appeach accuſe.
appeale to ſeeke to a higher Iudge.
appertaine to belong.
appertinent } belong-
apurtenance } ing.
appetite deſire to eate.
application applying to.
appoſe aſke queſtion.
appoſition appoſing.
approbation allowance.
approue allow.
*approach** come nigh.
appropriate make his owne.
apt fit.
arbiter } vmpire.
arbitrator }
arbitrement iudgement.
arch g. chiefe.
arch-angell g. chiefe Angell.
arch-biſhop chiefe biſhop.
architect chiefe builder.
argent ſiluer.
argue to reaſon.
arithmaticke g Art of numbering.
arke ſhip.
armorie houſe of armour.
arraigne.
*arriue** come to Land.
*arrearages** debt vnpaid.
artificer handy-crafts-man.
artificiall work-man-like.
articulate ioynted.
aſcend goe vp.
*aſſertaine** aſſure.
aſſent agreement.
aſcent a going vp.
aſcribe giue to.
askew aſſide.
aſpect looking vpon.
aſpire climbe vp.
aſperate rough.
aſpiration breathing.
aſſay proue.
*aſſaile** ſet vpon.
*aſſault** ſee aſſaile.
aſſentation flattery.
aſſertion affirming.
aſsiduity continuance.
aſſeueration earneſt affirming.
aſsigne appoint.
aſsignation appointment.

aſsiſes.
aſsiſtance helpe.
aſſociate company.
aſtrictiue } bin-
aſtringent } ding.
aſtronomy g. } knowledge of
aſtrologie. } the Starres.
atheiſt g. without God.
atheiſme the opinion of the atheiſt.
attatch ſeaze vpon.
attaint conuict of crime.
attainder a conuiction.
attempt * ſet vpon.
attentiue heedy.
attribute giue to.
auariſe couetouſneſſe.
audacious bold.
audience hearing.
auditor hearer, or officer of accompts.
audible eaſie to be heard.
auerre * auouch.
augment to encreaſe.
auouch affirme with earneſtneſſe.
authenticall g. of authority.
autumne the harueſt.
axiome certaine principle.
Ballance a paire of ſkales.
bailiffe.
bankerupt bankerout.
banquet.
baptiſt a baptizer.
baptiſme.
barbarion a rude perſon.
barbariſme barbarouſneſſe.
barque * ſmall ſhip.
barretter a contentious perſon.
barreſter allowed to giue counſell.
barter * to bargaine.
battery beating.
baulme.
beatitude bleſſedneſſe.
beguile.
beneficiall profitable.
beneuolence good will.
benigne fauourable.
benignity bounty.
bereft depriued.
beſiege.
biere to carry a dead corps.
biſhop ouerſeer.
blanke * to make white.
blaſpheme g. ſpeake ill of God.
blood.
beare.
beaſt.
boat.
bough.
bought.
bonnet cap.
bracket.
bracer.
briefe.
brigandine coat of defence.
brigantine ſee barke.
brandiſh * to ſhake a ſword.
broad.
breath.
brothell keeper of a houſe of bawdery.
bruiſe.
bruſt.
buggery coniunction with one of another kinde.
burgeſſe a head man of a

towne.
build.
Callidity craftinesse.
capacity conceit, or receit.
cancell to undoe.
canon g. law.
canonize make a Saint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulate.
captious catching.
captiue prisoner.
captiuate make subiect.
carbuncle k. disease, or stone.
carnality fleshlinesse.
casualty chance.
castigation chastisement.
cathedrall gr Church, chiefe.
in the Diocesse.
catholike vniuersall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celestiall heauenly.
catalogue g. bed-roule.
celerity swiftnesse.
censor corrector.
censure correction.
centurion captaine.
cease.
cement.
center middest.
ceremony.
certaine.
certifie.
cerusse white leade.
cesterne.
character the fashion of a
letter.

chaunt * sing.
champion wide field.
chambering lightnesse.
charter a grant performing.
chamberlaine.
chariot.
chancery.
chiualry knighthood.
chiefe.
cherubin order of Angels.
chirograph g. hand writing.
christ g. anoynted.
chirurgion g.
cholier g. a humour causing
anger.
chronicler g. } history
chronographer g. } writer
chronologie g. story of times.
church faithfull people.
crystall g. k. glasse.
cider drinke made of apples.
cinnamon.
circle.
circuit.
citren.
citie.
citizen.
circumcise to cut the priuy
skin.
circumference round circuit.
circumspect heedy.
circumlocution circumference
of speech.
circumuent preuent.
ciuet.
cuill.
clamorous ready to speake ill.
clemency gentlenesse.
client he that is defended.

cockatrice

cockatrice k. beaſt.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation recitall.
coadiutor helper.
cogitation thought.
colluſion deceit.
columne one ſide of a page diuided.
comedy g. ſtage-play.
commencement a beginning.
comet g. a blazing ſtarre.
comentary expoſition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate make partaker.
communion fellow worſhip.
compact ioyned together.
compendious ſhort.
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office.
compile gather and make.
complection.
complices colleagues.
compoſe make.
compoſition agréement.
comprehend containe.
compriſe ſee comprehend.
concoct to diſgeſt meat.
concord agrée.
concordance agréement.
competent conuenient.
compromit to make agrée.
concauity hollownesſe.
compulſion force.
conceale.
conception conceiuing in the wombe.
concupiſcence deſire.
concurre agrée together.
condeſcend agrée vnto.
condigne worthy.
conduct guiding.
confeſsion compounding.
confederate ſee compact.
conferre talke together.
conference communication.
confidence truſt.
confirme eſtabliſh.
confiſcate forfeiture of goods.
conflict battell.
confound ouerthrow.
congeale harden.
congeſtion a heaping vp.
congregate gather together.
congruity ſee concord.
coniunction ioyning together.
coniecture gueſſe.
conſent agreement.
concent harmony.
conſequence following.
conſecrate to make holy.
conſequent following.
conſerue keepe.
conſiſt ſtand.
conſolation comfort.
conſiſtory a place of ciuill iudgement.
conſort, ſee conſent.
conſpire agree together for ill.
conſtrue expound.
conſult take councell.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modeſt abſtaining.
contract make ſhort.
contradiction gaine-ſaying.

contribute

contribute bestow.
contrite sorrowfull.
contrition sorrow.
conuert turne.
conuict proued guilty.
conuent bring before.
conuerse company with.
conuocation calling together.
convulsion.
copartner fellow.
copious plentifull.
corpes dead body.
corporall bodily.
corrosiue fretting.
coresponden answerable.
corrigible easily corrected.
corroborate strengthen.
couert hidden place.
costiue bound in the body.
cosmography gr. description of the world.
counterpose make leuell.
countermand command contrary.
compunction picking.
coffin basket, or corpes-chest.
creed the beliefe.
credence beleife.
credulous easily to beleeue.
criminous faulty.
crucifie fasten to a crosse.
crocadile k. beast.
culpable blame-worthy.
cubite a foot and a halfe.
cupboord.
cursorily running fast ouer.
cymball an instrument.
clyster, or glister.
cypresse.
Deacon gr. prouider for the poore.
debility weakenesse.
deafe that cannot heare.
dammage * losse.
decent comely.
decline fall away.
decision cutting away.
decorum comelinesse.
decypher describe.
dedicating a deuoting.
deduct take out.
defect want.
deflowre to dishonest.
defraud deceiue.
deformed ill shapen.
define shew what it is.
degenerate be vnlike. his ancestors.
dehort moue from.
deity God-head.
deifie make like God.
delectation delight.
delicate dainty.
delude deceiue.
deluge great flood.
delusion mockery.
demonstrate shew plainly.
denison freeman.
denounce declare sentence. against.
depend hang vpon.
deportation carrying away.
depose put from.
depriue, see depose.
deputе appoint.
deride mocke.
deriue fetch from.

deriuation

derivation taken from another.
derogate, ſee detract.
deſcribe ſet forth.
deſcend goe downe.
deſart wilderneſſe.
deſiſt leaue off.
deteſt hate greatly.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment loſſe.
detrude thruſt from.
deuote giuen vnto.
dexterity aptneſſe.
diabolicall deuiliſh.
diademe crowne.
diet manner of foode.
dialogue g. conference.
defame.
dificult hard.
dioceſſe g. iuriſdiction.
dioceſan that hath iuriſdiction.
digeſt bring in order: ſee concoct.
dignity worthineſſe.
digreſſe turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution leſſening.
diſburſe * lay out money.
diſcend, ſee deſcend.
diſciple ſcholler.
diſcipline inſtruction.
diſſent diſagree.
diſcerne ſee.
diſcloſe diſcouery.
diſcord diſagreement.
diſcuſſe, ſee dilate.
diſioyne vnioyne.
diſfranchiſe take away freedome.
diſmiſſe let paſſe.
diſloyall diſobedient.
diſparagement inequality of birth.
diſpence ſet free.
diſperſe ſpread abroad.
diſpeople to vnpeople a place.
diſcent from our anceſtors.
diſſimilitude vnlikeneſſe.
diſſolue vnlooſe.
diſſolute careleſſe.
diſſonant diſagreeing.
diſtinguiſh put difference.
dice.
diſable, make vnable.
diſability, vnableneſſe.
diſanull, make void.
diſputable queſtionable, or doubtfull.
define.
diſcomfite put to flight.
diſcomfiture a putting to flight.
diſcipher lay open.
digeſtion bringing into order.
digreſsion going from the matter.
difficulty hardneſſe.
diffamation a ſlandering.
dimenſion meaſuring.
direction ordering.
diſsimulation diſſembling.
diſcourſe.
diſmember part one piece from another.
diſpoſition naturall inclination or ſetting in order.

diſsipation ſcattering.
diſſolution breaking.
diſtillation diſtilling, or dropping downe.
diſtinct differing.
diſtinction making a difference.
divulgate make common.
diſpoyle take away by violence.
diſplay ſpread abroad.
diſtracted troubled in minde.
diſtribution diuiſion.
diſturbe diſquiet.
diſſwade ſée dehort.
ditty the matter of a ſong.
diuert turne from.
diuine heauenly.
diuinity heauenly doctrine.
diuturnity daylineſſe.
doctrine learning.
dolour griefe.
dolorous grieuous.
docility eaſineſſe to be taught.
dolphin k. of fiſh.
domeſticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eccliſe g. ſayling.
Eccleſiaſticall belonging to the Church.
edict commandement.
edifice batloing.
education bringing vp.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womaniſh.
efficacie force.
effuſion powring forth.
egreſſe forth-going.
enhance make greater.
election choyce.
elect choſen.
elegance fine ſpéech.
elephant k. of beaſt.
emerods k. of diſeaſe.
eleuate lift vp.
embleme gr. picture.
emmet, or piſmire.
empire gouernment.
encroch.
enarration declaration.
encounter ſet againſt.
enduce moue.
enimity } hatred
enmity } betwéene.
enchant * bewitch.
enfranchiſe make frée.
enflame burne
engrate preſſe vpon.
enſigne flag of warre.
enormious out of ſquare.
enterre lay in the earth.
enterlace put betwéene.
enuiron compaſſe about.
epha k. of meaſure
epitaph the writing of a booke.
epitomie gr. the briefe of a booke.
epitomize gr. to make an epitomie.
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent.
epiſcopall biſhop-like.
epicure giuen to pleaſure.
epilogue concluſion.
equinoctial, when the daies and nights

nights are equall.
erect ſet vp.
eronious full of error.
eſcheat forfeit.
eſſence ſubſtance.
eſtimate eſtéme.
eternall euerlaſting.
euangeliſt bringer of good tydings
euict ouercome.
eunuch g. gelded or great Officer.
euocation calling forth.
exaſperate whet on.
exact perfect, or require with extremity.
exaggerate heape vpon.
exaltation aduancing.
except.
excurſion running out.
exceed.
excell.
exchequer office of receits.
exclaime cry out.
execrable curſed.
execute performe.
excrement dung.
exempt frée.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibite put vp.
exile baniſh.
exorciſt g. conjurer.
expedient fit.
expell put out.
expend conſider.
expedition haſte.
expect looke for.
expire end.
explicate declare.
exploit enterprize.
expulſion driuing out.
exquiſite perfect.
extend ſpread forth.
extenuate leſſen.
extoll aduance.
extort wring out.
extract drawne out.
exptemporal } ſudden.
extemporary }
Fabulous fained.
fact déede.
faction diuiſion.
factious that maketh diuiſion.
facility eaſineſſe.
falconer.
fallacy deceit.
fantaſie.
fatall by deſtiny.
feſtiuall feaſt day.
feſtiuity myrth.
female }
feminine } the ſhe.
fertill fruitfull.
feruent hot.
feauer ague.
figuratiue by ſignes.
finally laſtly.
firmament ſkie.
flagon great wine-pot.
flexible eaſily bent.
flegme one of the humours.
fluxe diſeaſe of ſcowring.
fornication vncleanneſſe betwéene ſingle perſons.
fortification ſtrengthening.
fountaine head ſpring.
fortitude valiantneſſe.
fragments reliques.

fragility brittleneſſe.
fragrant ſweete ſmelling.
fraternity brotherhood.
fraudulent deceitfull.
frequent often.
friuolous vaine.
frontlet k. head attire.
fructifie make fruitfull.
fruſtrate make voyd.
frugall thrifty.
fugitiue runnagate.
function calling.
funerall burial.
furbuſher, dreſſer.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboile hurly burly.
garner, corn-chamber.
gemme precious ſtone.
gentilitie } gen-
generoſitie } trie.
gentile a heathen.
generation off-ſpring.
gender.
genealogy g. generation.
genitor father.
geſter.
gyues fetters.
ginger.
gourd k. plant.
gorget.
gorgeous.
goſpell, glad tidings.
geometry g. art of meaſuring.
gradation by ſteps.
graduate that hath taken degrée.
gratifie to pleaſure.
gratis freely.
guardaine keeper.
gulfe deepe pole.
Hability } ableneſſe.
or }
ability }
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habit apparell.
harmony g. muſicke.
haleluiah praiſe the Lord.
heraulds Kings meſſengers.
hauty lofty.
hebrew from Hebers ſtock.
heathen, ſ. gentile.
helmet head-piece.
harbenger, ſent before to prepare.
heretick } that hold
hereticall } hereſie.
homage, worſhip.
hoſanna ſaue I pray thée.
horror, fearefull ſorrowfull.
hoſtage pledge.
hoſt armie.
hoſtility hatred.
hymne g. ſong.
humane gentle.
humidity moyſture.
hypocrite g.
hyſope.
Idiot g. vnlearned.
Idolatry g. falſe worſhip.
iealous.
Ieſus Sauiour.
ignominy reproach.
illegitimate vnlawfully borne.
illuſion mockery.
imbecility weakneſſe.
imbarke.

immediate

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall everlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunity freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the Crowne.
imperfection unperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impiety ungodlinesse.
impose lay upon.
impression printing.
impudent shameleſſe.
impugne disprone.
impute reason.
impunity without punishment.
impropriation making proper.
immanity beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense k. offering.
to incense to stirre up.
incident happening.
inchant * bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible insufferable.
incongruity without agreement.
incontinent presently, or unchaste.
incurre runne into.
indemnity without losse.
indignity unworthinesse.
indination hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
internall belonging to hell.
infirmity weakneſſe.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingraue carue.
ingredience entrance.
inhabit dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
iniunction committing.
iniurious wrongfull or hurtfull
innouate make new.
innouation making new.
inordinate out of order.
inquisition searching.
insinuate crepe in.
inspire breathe into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking.
institute appoint.
intercept prevent.
intercession going betweene, or making intreaty.
interchange, exchange.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest loane.
interline.

intermeddle deale with.
intermingle mingle with.
intermission forefowing.
interpreter expounder.
interrogation a question asking.
interrupt breake off.
intricate inwrapped.
introduction entrance.
intrude to thrust in violently.
inuincible not to be wonne.
irruption breaking in.
irreuocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible without reproofe
Israelite of Israel.
iudiciall belonging to iudgement.
Iubile yéere of ioy.
Iuror sworne man.
iuyce.
iustifie, approue.
Lapidary skilfull in stones.
largesse or largis liberality.
lasciuious wanton.
laud praise.
laurell Baytrée.
laxatiue losse.
legacie gift by will, or ambassage.
legion *hoast*.
Legate Ambassage.
legerdemaine. light-handed.
leprosie k. of disease.
libertine lose in religion.
lethargie g. k. drowsie disease.
licentious taking liberty.
Lieutenant.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell Shoemakers thread.
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore law.
lotary * casting his lots.
loyall obedient.
lunaticke wanting of wits.
Magician vsing witchcrafts.
magistrate gouernour.
magnanimity valiantnesse.
magnificence sumptuousnesse.
malady disease.
malicious.
male-contented discontented.
maligne hate.
manicles, fetters.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march goe in array.
mart faire.
martiall warlike.
marchesse borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr witnesse.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanicall g. handy-craft.
mediocrity measure.
medicine.
mercement.
Mediator Aduocate.
Mercer.
mercy.
meditate muse.
menstruous defiled.
melancholy gr. humour of solitarinesse

ſolitarineſſe.
melodious g. ſwéete ſounding.
meritorious that deſerueth.
method gr. order.
metaphor g. ſimilitude.
miniſtration miniſtring.
militant warring.
minority vnder age.
monaſtery college of Monks.
miraculous maruellous.
mirour a loking glaſſe.
mitigate aſſwage.
mixtion mingling.
mixture *idem*.
mobility moouing.
modeſt ſober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
moity halfe.
moment weight, or ſudden.
momentany ſudden.
monarch gr. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquity.
morality ciuill behauiour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuary due for the dead.
motiue cauſe moouing.
mortifie kill.
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
muſtaches vpper lip haire.
malmeſey.
Muſes goddeſſes of Learning.
mutation change.
myrrhe k. of ſwéete gumme.
myſticall that hath myſtery in it.
myſtery hidden ſecret.
Natiue borne.
narration, declaration.
néece.
neceſsity.
nauigation ſayling.
nephew.
nerue ſinew.
negligence.
neuter of neither ſide.
Nicholaitan gr. an Heretick. from Nicholas.
necromancy g. blacke Art.
nonage vnderage.
nonſuit not following.
nouice.
notifie giue knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourishment.
Obeyſance obedience.
oblation offering.
oblique crooked.
obliuious forgetfull.
obſtinate froward.
obſcure darke.
obſtruction ſtopping.
obtuſe dull.
occidentall belonging. to the Weſt.
odious hatefull.
odour ſmell.
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling.
officious dutifull.
oliuet place of Olines.
omnipotent almighty.
operation working.
opportunity fitneſſe.
oppoſe ſet againſt.
opprobrious reproachfull.

ordure

ordure dung.
originall beginning.
oracle a speech from God.
ordination ordaining.
orphane without parents.
orthography g. true writing.
ostentation boasting.
ouerplus more then needeth.
pacifie quiet.
pamphlet a small Treatise.
pantofle slipper.
paradise g. place of pleasure.
paraphrase g. exposition.
paramour an amorous louer.
parable similitude.
partell.
parget.
partiall.
partition diuision.
pasion suffering.
passeouer one of the Iewes, feasts.
patheticall gr. vehement.
Patriarke g chiefe Father.
patrimony fathers gift.
patronage defence.
patronize defend.
*pauilon** Tent.
paucity fewnesse.
pauement.
peccaui I haue offended.
peculiar proper.
pensiue sorrowfull.
Pentecost g. Whitsontide.
perceiue.
perigrination iourneying in a strange land.
peremptory resolute.
perfect.
period, g. end.
*perilous** dangerous.
permit suffer.
permutable changeable.
perpetuity a continuance.
perplexity trouble, griefe.
persecute, persist, perseuere } continue.
perspicuous euident.
participate partake.
peruert ouerthrow.
perruke haire laid forth.
peruerse froward.
pettegree a flocke.
petition prayer.
phantasie imagination.
phesant.
Pharisee one of that sect.
phisiognomie knowledge by the visage.
Physicke.
phrase g. forme of speech.
phrensie gr. madnesse.
philosophie g. study of wisedome.
pigeon.
pirate sea-rober.
piety godlinesse.
pillage spoile in warre.
*pilot** a master guider of a ship.
plaintiffe the complainant.
plannet g. wandering starre.
plausible pleasing.
plenitude fulnesse.
plume feather.
plurality mo then one.
policie.

poitrell

doitrell ornament for a horſe breaſt.
poet gr. a verſe-maker.
poetreſſe a woman Poet.
poliſh decke.
pollute defile.
pomegranat k. of fruit.
ponderous waighty.
populous full of people.
poſtſcript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleaſing the people.
preamble fore-ſpeech.
precept.
predeceſſor.
predeſtinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compaſſe.
predominant ruling.
preface, ſee preamble.
preiudice hurt.
preiudicate foreſtalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparatiue preparation.
prepoſterous diſordered.
prerogatiue priuiledge.
presbytery g. elderſhip.
preſcript decree.
preſcription limitation.
preſt ready.
primitiue firſt.
priority.
priſtine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monſtrous.
proceed.
profound deepe.
prophane vngodly.
prognoſticate foretell.
progeny off-ſpring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue, ſee preface.
prolixe tedious.
prompt ready.
promulgation, ſee publication.
propitiatory ſacrifice to pacifie.
propoſe propound.
propriety property.
prorogue put off.
proſtitute ſet vpon for vncleaneſſe.
propheſie foretell or expound.
prophet g. he that propheſieth.
proſpect a ſight farre off.
proweſſe valiantneſſe.
proſe that writing which is not verſe.
proſelyte gr. ſtranger conuerted.
proſtrate fall downe.
protect defend.
prouocation prouoking.
prouident foreſeeing.
prudence wiſedome.
pſalme a heauenly ſong.
pſalmograph } writer of
pſalmiſt } Pſalmes.
pſalter booke of Pſalmes.
publiſh ſet abroad.
publike open.
publican tole-gatherer.
publication publiſhing.
purgatory place of purging.

Pursuit * following.
puissance * powerfull.
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle foure-cornered.
quadrant foure square.
qucach thicke heaps.
quenteſſence chiefe vertue.
quotidian daily.
Repacity } violent
rapine } catching.
ratifie eſtabliſh.
reall.
receipt.
receit.
recogniſance acknowledge.
recoile * goe backe.
reconcile bring into fauour.
recreate refreſh.
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreſhing.
reflection caſting backe.
referre put ouer.
refuge ſuccour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment gouernment.
regiſter calender.
reiect caſt away.
reioynder.
reiterate repeate.
relate report.
relation reporting.
relapſe backe-ſliding.
relaxation refreſhing.
relinquiſh forſake.
remit forgiue.
remiſſe looſe.
remorſe pricke of conſcience.
renouate renew.
renounce * forſake.
repaſt food.
repell put backe.
repeale call backe.
repoſe put truſt in.
repreſſe put downe.
repulſe putting backe.
repugnancy contrarietie.
repugnant contrary.
repute account.
reſigne giue ouer.
reſtauration reſtoring.
reſume take againe.
reuoke call backe.
rhetoricke art of eloquence.
rhetorcian g. skilfull in the rhetoricke.
rheume gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment firſt inſtruction.
rupture breach.
ruſticall clownish.
Sabbath reſt.
ſacriledge Church-robbing.
ſacrament holy ſigne or oath.
ſacrifice.
Saducee k. ſectary.
ſafe conduit ſafe keeping.
ſaint holy one.
ſanctification holineſſe.
ſalubrity wholſomneſſe.
ſanctity } holi-
ſanctimony } neſſe.
ſanctuary holy place.
ſandals g. ſlippers.
ſapience wiſedome.
ſatiety fulneſſe.
ſatyre nipping verſe.

ſaturity fulneſſe.
ſauage wilde.
ſauce.
ſcalpe pate.
ſcarifie lance a ſore.
ſcepter ſigne of rule.
ſchiſme breach.
ſchiſmaticke that moueth a ſchiſme.
ſcripture writing.
ſcruple doubt.
ſcrupulous full of doubts.
ſcourge.
ſcurrility ſawcie ſcoffing.
ſeclude ſhut out.
ſectary, ſee ſchiſmaticke.
ſecondary the ſecond.
ſeduce deceiue.
ſedulity diligence.
ſigniory Lordſhip.
ſeminary a nourcery.
ſenator Alderman.
ſenſible eaſily felt.
ſence.
ſenſuall brutiſh.
ſepulcre graue.
ſequele following.
ſequeſter put to an indifferent man.
ſeruice.
ſergeant.
ſeruitude bondage.
ſeruile ſlauiſh.
ſeuerity ſharpneſſe.
ſexe kinde.
ſignificant plainly ſignifying.
ſimplicity plainneſſe.
ſiniſter vnhappy.
ſituation placing.
ſlaughter.
ſlice.
ſlate.
ſoare mount high.
ſociable fellowlike.
ſolace comfort.
ſolution diſſolſing.
ſociety fellowſhip.
ſolicite moue.
ſummary briefe.
ſophiſter cauiller.
ſorcery.
ſouereigne chiefe.
ſpacious large.
ſpecifie ſignifie.
ſpeciall
ſpicery.
ſpleene q. milt.
ſpongeous like a ſponge.
ſpruce.
ſquinancy k. diſeaſe.
ſtation ſtanding.
ſtability ſurenеſſe.
ſtillatory a diſtilling place.
ſtipendary that ſerueth for wages.
ſtudious diligent.
ſtile manner of ſpeech.
ſubmiſſe lowly.
ſuborne procure falſe tеſtimoneſſe.
ſubſcribe write vnder.
ſubtract } take
ſubtract } from.
ſubſtitute deputy.
ſubtill crafty.
ſubuerſion ouerthrowing.
ſucceed follow.
ſuggeſt prompt.

ſulphure brimſtone.
ſummarily briefly.
ſuperficies vpper ſide.
ſuperfluous needeleſſe.
ſuperſcription writing aboue.
ſupplant ouerthrow.
ſupport beare vp.
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing.
ſuppreſſe.
ſuperiour higher.
ſupremacie chiefeome.
ſurcharge ouercharge.
ſurmount excéde.
ſurcingle.
ſuſpence.
ſurplus, ſee ouerplus.
ſuruiue * ouerliue.
ſynagogue place of aſſembly.
ſycophant tole-bearer.
ſynode a generall aſſembly.
Tabernacle a tent,
temerarious raſh.
temerity raſhneſſe.
temperature temperateneſſe.
temperate kéepe a meane.
temperance ſobriety.
temple a Church.
tempeſtuous boyſterous.
temporize to ſerue the time.
temporary for a time.
terreſtriall earthly.
tenuity ſmalneſſe.
tetrarch g. gouernour of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite ſhaue,
timorous feareſull.
tertian euery other day.
teſtification witneſſing.
theologie g. diuinity.
thyme k. hearbe.
tractable eaſie to handle.
tractate a treatiſe.
tragedy a ſolemne play.
tradition deliuering from one to another.
traſique bargaining.
transfigure change.
tranſitory ſoone paſſe away.
tranquility quietneſſe.
tranſferre conuey ouer.
transforme tranſfigure.
tranſgreſſe breake.
tranſlate turne.
tranſport carry ouer.
tranſpoſe change.
triangle thrée-cornered.
tribunall iudgement ſeat.
tripartite thrée-fould.
triuiall common.
trybe company.
trompe deceiue.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conqueſt.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent.
timpany k. dropſie
vacant void.
valour courage.
vanquiſh ouercome.
vapour moyſture.
vendible ſaleable.
venerable worſhipfull.
verſifie make verſes.
venereall fleſhly.

veſture

veſture } garment.
veſtment }
vice.
vicious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchyard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
viſitation going to ſee.
viſion ſight.
vlcer bile
vnion, vnity.
vnite ioyne.
vniuerſall generall.
vrine ſtale.
vnſatiable that hath not enough.
vocation. calling.
volubility ſwiftneſſe.
voluptuous giuen to pleaſure
vrbanity courteſie.
vſurp take vnlawful authority
vtility profit.
vulger common.
Wlager.
wages.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

I Purpoſed (gentle Reader) ſomewhat here to haue ſpoken, touching the true forming and ſignificatiōnof *deriuatiues* and *compounds*, as thoſe that begin with *diſ, circum, trans, in, &c.* and end in *ly, tie, on, ons, able, ible, &c.* but ſpeciall occaſion hath for the preſent altred my purpoſe. Alſo I craue pardon for many faults eſcaped, eſpeciallyin the Table, many words being miſplaced; and the character miſtaken. But I hope the learned will with fauour ſee my purpoſe; and the vnskilfull reape the fruit vntill opportunity may ſerue to reforme it.

If, notwithſtanding any former reaſons, thou doubteſt that thy little child may haue ſpoiled his booke before it be learned; thou maieſt fitly diuide it at the end of the ſecond booke, or thou maieſt reſerue faire the written copies vntill he can reade.

If thou thinke mee, either for hardneſſe of rule, or length of matter, vnfit for children; plentifull experience in ver y yong ones (beleeue him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to diſlike, before thou haſt either tryed or diligently reade, were either to be raſh or vnkinde.

Farewell.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m
n o p q r s t u w x y z.

In the name of the father and of the sonne and of the holy ghoste amen.

MY soule cleaueth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy worde.

I haue acknowledged my waies, and thou heardest me: O teache me thy statutes.

Make me to vnderstande the waye of thy commaundemente: and so shall I talke of thy wonderous workes.

My soule melteth away for very heauinesse, comforte thou me according vnto thy worde.

Take from me the waye of lying, and graunte thou me to make vse of thy lawe.

I haue chosen the way of truth, and thy iudgementes haue I layde before me.

I haue stycked vnto thy testimonies, O lorde confounde me not.

I will runne the waye of thy commaundementes when thou hast set my heart at libertie.

FINIS.

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